The New-York Times.

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NEW-ENGLAND POLITICS.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

THE CASE IN COURT—ARGUMENTS OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS—A DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY—THE LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The question of the legality of the action of the Governor and Council in issuing certificates of election to Priest and Proctor is now before the court, and a decision is expected to-morrow. A hearing was given by the court this afternoon, each side being allowed an hour for oral argument. The Republican Party was represented by Hon. A. F. Pike, who made what would seem an unanswerable argument proving that the Governor and Council were guilty of usurpation. He showed first that by the Constitution the Governor and Council had no authority whatever to go behind the election returns. This, he said, was the truth of the Constitution, and of the laws made under the Constitution, sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Pike vs. Bell case, in which he himself was a party. There was not an instance in the history of the State, nor in the hisory of any State, where a Board of Canvassers, like the Governor and Council, had exercised judicial functions. It was not possible for the Governor and Council to have taken this action without going back of the returns. There are at least ten questions of fact connected with the legality of an election—identity of person, legality of ballots cast, residence, name, age, religious belief, &c., and there was nothing upon the election returns as made by the Town Clerks to settle these questions. The Governor and Council must have gone outside of these returns to get information, and this they had no right to do. There was no manner of protest written upon any of the returns touching any of the questions at issue in the case. Centralization was the fear of our fathers, and the pretended fear of their sons. Where could there be a more flagrant instance of centralization than the action in discussion?

THE DEMOCRATIC ANSWER.

Attorney General Lewis W. Clark opened for the Democrats. He did not know, he said, until he came into the court-room that the Governor and Council were on trial, but now that he knew it he would like to ask where the court found its right to sit in the case. What jurisdiction had the court in it? But waiving that point, as the legal adviser of the Governor he would express his conviction that the action taken was the only action that could be taken by men bound by solemn oaths to maintain the Constitution and the laws. He maintained it was the duty of the Governor and Council to investigate after facts. Otherwise they might issue certificates to ineligible persons. Ex-Judge Asa Fowler closed for the Democrats, reiterating the argument of the Attorney General. He laid particular stress upon the matter of jurisdiction. The Governor and Council, as Judges of Election, in the first instance and the Senate as final judges, had declared Priest and Proctor duly elected.

The matter was now "*res adjudicata*." There was no power to unseat the Senators. Copies of briefs prepared by Council on both sides were given to the court and the hearing ended. It is the current impression that the court will either decide that the action of the Governor and Council was illegal, or that it has no jurisdiction.

The House and two Senates held short sessions to-day. In the House the committees were appointed. The most important committee just now is the one on elections. It is said that there are nearly seventy-five contested seats.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

THE PENDING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—JUDICIAL ELECTIONS—LIQUOR-DEALERS STRIVING TO CONTROL LEGISLATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, June 7, 1875.

The Legislature is about to enter upon its fifth week and with a mass of business before it which, by proper handling, may be disposed of by the 1st of July, but the session will easily drag along toward the 1st of August, unless a lively disposition is shown to forward the work of committees. There is nothing of particular importance pending beyond the remaining constitutional amendments, which will be disposed of this week, and of these the only one of special import is that which provides for a revision of the Senatorial districts of the State, increasing the number from twenty-one to not less than forty-one nor more than forty-nine. If the maximum number should be fixed upon, the basis of representation would be one Senator for about every 11,000 of population, and this would give Hartford three Senators and New-Haven four, and several other cities would have one each. Now Hartford takes in several surrounding towns in the composition of the First District, and New-Haven includes Hamden in the Fourth District, each district having, of course, but one Senator. The theory of the Connecticut system of government is that the Senate is the popular branch, but the growth of population in different localities has produced an inequality which places the Senate on a footing scarcely better than the House, which is, both theoretically and practically, organized on the borough plan—each town being considered a separate sovereignty, so to speak, with a representation of its own regardless of population. We exactly reverse here the representative system of the United States Government. If the Senate is thoroughly reorganized, as it probably will be, by the passage of the proposed amendment, the popular branch will have a new creation and hold the even scale between the two branches, and no necessity will exist for the upsetting of the borough system in the House, which, though ridiculous enough in some respects, precisely as it may seem ridiculous to give Rhode Island the same voice in the Senate of the United States as New-York, yet on the whole is desirable in preserving the checks and balances of legislation. Our system has especially worked well, so far as the House is concerned, as a preventive of corrupt legislation, which, since the Senate has ceased to keep pace with population, and its numbers have been kept down to twenty-one, all the corruption of the last twenty-five years has been carried out in that branch. Eleven Senators control that body, and it has been a common saying in the lobby that if eight Senators can be got on their convictions, it is easy enough to buy three out of the remaining thirteen. An increase of the number will put corrupt schemes at a worse advantage than they have been. If the proposed amendment is adopted, the next Legislature will have the responsibility of making the revision before it, and as the outlook for another Democratic uprising is favorable, the politicians of that party look with more favor upon the amendment than perhaps they would were it absolutely certain that the Republicans would carry the State next Spring. However, the Republicans are willing to take any and all chances, so long as the Constitution can be reformed in the important particular asked for. This amendment, moreover, occupies a conspicuous place because of its connection with the progressive amendment which both Houses, by a two-thirds vote, adopted last week, and which the people will undoubtedly ratify. By that amendment the Governor and State officers are to be chosen biennially, and also the Senators—one-half to be chosen in alternate years, selecting the odd and even districts—and the elections are to take place in November instead of April, and the Legislature will meet in January. In the course of the debate last week Mr. Harrison, of Guilford, Chairman of the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, said it was estimated that our elections cost each party $300,000, and under the present arrangement or holding them we have six in every four years, which includes the Presidential election, while under the new plan there will be but two, making an estimated saving of over $1,000,000 in election expenses alone.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

Last week Hon. Dwight Loomis, of Vernon, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, in place of Judge Phelps, resigned, and Judges Sanford, of New-Haven, and Granger, of New-Canaan, were re-elected, for eight years, Judges of the Superior Court. The promotion of Judge Loomis leaves a vacancy on the Superior Court Bench to fill, and the Democracy are in some trouble over it. They have held two general caucuses without coming to a settlement. At the last one the closing ballot for a candidate was as follows:

Whole number of ballots	103
Necessary to a choice	52
Washington F. Wilcox, Essex	40
Elisha Johnson, Hartford	30
James A. Hovey, Norwich	20
Moses Culver, Middletown	7
Gideon H. Hollister, Bridgeport	6
Levi Warner, Norwalk	3

Middlesex County, being the home of ex-Judge Phelps, claims the nomination, and Judge Phelps himself has been very active in assisting Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Culver belongs in that county also, and might have had the nomination in the first caucus had he not written a letter announcing that he was not a candidate, after he had assured several friends that they might use his name. It appears that before Mr. Culver had any idea that his name would be mentioned, Mr. Wilcox asked him for his support, and he responded in general terms that he was favorably disposed, and this promise Wilcox and Phelps tortured into a pledge, and used it finally to the extent of prevailing upon Mr. Culver to write a declination, though the latter sees now, when it is too late, that he has been roughly used. Mr. Wilcox is a Senator, while Mr. Johnson, who stands next to him in the vote, is a Representative, and the fact that both are taking advantage of their positions inside the Legislature to advance their claims is against them, and already a bill has been offered providing that no member of either House shall be eligible to the office of Judge, and this bill is backed by a proposed constitutional amendment of the same import. It is thought now that Mr. Hovey stands the best chance for the Democratic nomination. If Wilcox should carry the caucus, it is doubtful if he could be elected. Meanwhile the Republicans have placed in nomination Mr. W. C. Crump, of New-London, who is almost capable man, well known to the entire Bar of the State. He has served as committee in many of the most important legal hearings that have been referred by the courts during several years past. He is not a politician, but votes independent of party, though more frequently with the Democrats than with the Republicans. I am told he has voted for Gov. Ingersoll since the Governor became a candidate. If the Democrats are not wise in their selection, Mr. Crump will be elected, and he is altogether the best man that has been named.

THE LICENSE LAW.

The Liquor-dealers' Association has sent out a confidential circular to the wholesale dealers asking for contributions in aid of lobby work to secure a reduction of the license fee from $100 to $50, and also force the repeal of the local option clause in the License law. It will be impossible, it is thought, for them to secure any change of the local option provision, which is the redeeming feature of the law.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

CONVICTION OF A THEATRE MANAGER IN GALVESTON, TEXAS, FOR EXCLUDING COLORED WOMEN—AN EDITOR SUMMONED FOR CONTEMPT FOR CRITICISING THE JUDGMENT.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 7.—In the United States District Court to-day the trial of Henry Greenwall, manager of the Tremont Opera-house, for refusing two colored women seats in the parquet of his theatre, was concluded, and resulted in his being fined in $500. In the Galveston *News* of Saturday morning last appeared an editorial criticism on the constructions and rulings of Judge Morrill in the above case. The article was moderate in its expressions, being entirely shorn of personalities, and was simply a reflex of the extent, the editor deemed, to which the Civil Rights bill was intended to apply, together with a review of the decisions of Justice Bradley in the Grant Parish case, and the slaughter-house case before the Supreme Court of the United States. This morning in the United States Court, Judge Morrill took up the article which appeared in the *News* and commented upon it in severe terms as an attempt to throw the court into ridicule, and to inform the Judge of the court that his decisions were to be disregarded. Having analyzed the article Judge Morrill remarked that he could not suffer Congress and the United States Court to go into contempt by remaining silent, and thereupon instructed the Clerk to issue an order for the United States Marshal to summon the proprietors and publishers of the Galveston *News* to appear to-morrow morning and show cause why such an article should appear. Great excitement prevails here over this action of Judge Morrill, and the result to-morrow morning is anxiously looked for. The prevailing opinion among lawyers is that no parallel case has occurred since the days of the Alien and Sedition acts.

MARINE DISASTERS.

REPORT FROM A SINKING VESSEL OFF CAPE MAY—WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following has been received from the Signal Service observer at Cape May:

CAPE MAY, June 6.—A box containing the following writing on a small piece of paper was picked up on the beach near this city this afternoon: "William Jones, of York, Penn. Come out and help us. We are in danger of going under. Tell his wife and children. Good-by. June 5, night."

The observer at Cape May reports the schooner Lizzie Maul, Capt. Schult, ashore near station No. 6, with seven feet of water in her hold. She has a cargo of railroad iron and hay for Richmond. The crew were saved.

THE DELINQUENCY IN THE ULSTER COUNTY TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 7.—Jacob M. Hasbrouck, the County Treasurer of Ulster County, makes the statement in regard to his delinquency to the Controller that $22,538 84 non-resident and railroad taxes have been returned as uncollectible, and $2,500 against the Midland Railroad held by injunction, which leaves a balance in his favor of $543 97. His counsel claims the State has no cause of action against him.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—A committee of twenty citizens of Columbia who were appointed to investigate the condition of the city finances have submitted a report in which they state the municipal debt to be $676,724, mainly contracted by fraudulent practices of the municipal Government. The report shows that from March, 1872, to April, 1874, the city debt has been increased from $425,859 to $619,592. A mass-meeting of the citizens was held this evening, and resolutions were adopted requesting the Mayor and Aldermen to resign. A letter was read from Gov. Chamberlain expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

MURDER BY AN ITALIAN IN HERKIMER COUNTY.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—Michael Loftus, stabbed by Joseph Siegrelle, at Frankfort, Herkimer County, Thursday night, died yesterday. The murderer escaped. Siegrelle is an Italian, about twenty eight years of age, short and thick set, smooth faced, dark complexion, high cheek bones, and Roman nose. Sheriff Eaton has offered a reward of $500 for his arrest. The affray originated in the teasing of the Italian by the associates of Loftus.

WASHINGTON.

STRAW-BIDDING FOR MAIL CONTRACTS STILL FEARED.

MODE OF OPERATION OF BOGUS BIDDERS—FAILURE TO FULFILL THEIR CONTRACTS—A STEP TOWARD SECURING BETTER PRICES FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE—DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITIES TO FRUSTRATE THEIR SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Contracts for carrying the mails in a number of Southern and Western States were awarded to-day by the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General fears that a number of the contracts have fallen into the hands of straw-bidders. The practice of such bidders has been to commence the work in order to insure the return of the certified checks required to be filed with their bids, and then decline to go on with the contract, thus forcing the department to make contracts for temporary service for periods not exceeding six months. Such failures have resulted heretofore in putting the service into the hands of the old contractors, who are ready to perform the service, and at such prices as they may dictate. The Postmaster General announces that in every case of failure on an important route, he will give notice through the press, and withhold contracts for temporary service until others besides the old contractors shall have an opportunity to offer for the service. Mr. Jewell is determined to make an earnest effort to break down the system of straw-bidding, and the consequent perpetuation of contracts in the same hands. In Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas many of the routes are long and profitable, and in those failures are feared in the awards made to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ROBBERY AT THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a visit of inspection to the cash-room of the Treasury Department and other rooms where money is handled, with a view to making some alteration in the construction of the desks for the better protection of Government funds. The Secretary gave notice to-day that from and after this date visitors will not be admitted to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the vaults of the Treasury, or to any room in the building in which money is kept or handled. The detectives have not yet obtained a clue to the robbery. There is some talk of the Treasury offering a reward for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the stolen funds, but Secretary Bristow has not yet decided to do so. In the reports of the robbery it was mentioned that Mr. Wyman, the Cashier, was the first person searched by the detectives. It should be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Wyman voluntarily presented himself for that purpose, as an example to the clerks under his charge, who were also searched, that being considered by the detectives the first thing necessary to be done.

THE ATHOL POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster General is in receipt of telegrams asking if he will hear a committee on the Athol Post Office question. He authorizes the statement that he will hear no committee on the subject. The question is settled that Athol Depot will be called Athol, and Athol Centre will be called Old Athol, unless the citizens soon agree upon some different name.

ARREST OF A COLORD DESPERADO FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Detectives Sargeant and McElfresh, of this city, arrested to-day a colored desperado from South Carolina named Abraham Johnson, alias "Dial," charged with the murder of Dr. E. C. Shell, a wealthy citizen of Laurens, S. C. Johnson was turned over to the officers from that State to be taken back for trial.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,193,651; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,595,000; coin, $83,594,145, including $19,842,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $526,378, and the Customs receipts $261,874.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Alfred Bone to be Postmaster at Shelbyville, Ind., and Martin Haven to be Postmaster at Albion, Mich. John Debernau and Herman A. Smith have been appointed Internal Revenue Gaugers for the First Wisconsin District. Angus McDonald and Carl Olson are appointed Storekeepers for the same district.

RESERVE LANDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The President has directed that all lands lying contiguous to the Mississippi River, within twelve miles of the mouth of the river, be reserved for military purposes, under the act authorizing Capt. Eads to construct jetties for deepening the channel.

DELINQUENT POST OFFICE CONTRACTORS.

At the late lettings for mail contracts all the awards were made and notice sent as usual to the parties whose bids were accepted. Up to June 1 contracts had not been received at the contract office as follows: In the Middle States, 18; in the Western States, 39; in the Southern States, 60; miscellaneous routes, 15.

BANKS AUTHORIZED TO COMMENCE BUSINESS.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Security National Bank of Worcester, Mass., and the Randolph National Bank, of West Randolph, Vt., each with a capital of $100,000, to commence business.

A NEW NAVY REGULATION.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, modifying the instructions of November, 1872, so that hereafter officers who have been three years attached to a sea-going vessel will be, on their detachment, ordered to their domiciles; if on duty on a sea-going vessel for a less time, or if detached after any length of service from other than sea duty, they will not be ordered to their domiciles unless they be on a foreign station, or at Key West, in which cases, if detached without their application before the usual period, they will be ordered to their domiciles. Officers on duty, or on leave, or waiting orders, ordered as members of, or witnesses to, a court-martial, or on some other temporary duty, will, on its completion, be ordered, as the case may be, either to resume their duties or to return to their domiciles.

THE EXPORT DUTY ON MEXICAN COIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the Department of State official information that, by a decree of the General Government of Mexico, all foreign money, (coin,) heretofore paying the regular export duty of five per cent. on silver and one-half per cent. on gold, is declared free from export duty. The export duty on Mexican money (coin) remains without modification.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Gen. Henry W. Barry, for the past six years member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi, died suddenly to-day at the residence of his mother-in-law, in this city, of apoplexy.

THE NEW PLANETS.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—A second observation has enabled Dr. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory, to determine that both the objects discovered by him on the morning of the 4th inst. were hitherto unknown planets. In a letter to the morning *Herald* he says: "Very complete and satisfactory observations were obtained Friday night when the planets were near the meridian. I would now put down the magnitude of 144, as of the tenth, and 145, as between the eleventh and twelfth. The motion of the latter deviates a little to the south from the parallel." In honor of the reception given him in Utica, Thursday, Dr. Peters styles these the "jubilee planets," and names them respectively "Vibilia" and "Adeona."

THE COAL MINES.

RESUMPTION AT MAHANOY—FEARS OF MORE TROUBLE FROM THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 7.—As predicted, the majority of the collieries in the Mahanoy region resumed work this morning.

Much uneasiness prevails at Shamokin this evening, owing to the withdrawal of the Harrisburg troops. The citizens have a petition in circulation praying that the troops may be returned again, as their own Militia are absent at Shenandoah. It is understood that troops will be sent to Shamokin immediately.

Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet and peace in the region, many business men are of the opinion that attempts will again be made to burn collieries between Mount Carmel and Shamokin when the men show a disposition to work, and the breakers are not afforded ample protection.

Leading coal operators in the Shamokin region say that should the rioters invade that region they will meet a warm reception. The collieries in that region are working steadily, and the men have been supplied with arms to defend themselves. They express their determination to be neither driven off nor forced into the ranks of the rioters.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST SINEY AND OTHERS FOR RIOT.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., June 7.—J. Siney, Xingo Parks, and other prominent leaders of the strike were indicted this afternoon by the Grand Jury for riot and conspiracy. Siney says he is not ready for trial, but the prosecution insists on a trial at this term of the court.

ARREST OF RIOTERS AT ASHLAND.

ASHLAND, Penn., June 7.—This morning Frank Mullen, Thomas Mullen, Patrick McGuier, Thomas McGuier, Thomas Smart, John Smart, John Friencrol, James Gill, Henry Madden, and William Shields were arrested and arraigned before Esquire Gensel on the oath of John Degrant, of Donaldson's Patch, for making riotous demonstrations around his premises. Degrant was working at a colliery upon terms to suit himself, but not the M. and L. B. A., and hence the demonstration and threats.

THE COAL COMPANIES NOT SUPPLYING THE DEMAND.

A recent dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Penn., announced that the Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Companies were producing more coal that could be conveniently handled, and that in consequence thereof orders had been given to close the Avondale and Jersey mines. Such a state of affairs, if it actually existed, would most effectually demonstrate the futility of the "strike" movement in the Lehigh region, where thousands of miners refuse to work at existing rates of wages, and are now engaged in disorderly outbreaks. A TIMES reporter called yesterday at the offices of the companies named to inquire concerning the subject, and learned that the statement is not true. The companies cannot supply the immense demand which is being made for coal, and are working full forces in their mines. Since the "strike" commenced the demand has been very heavy on the Delaware and Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and Pennsylvania Coal companies, as in addition to furnishing their own established trade they are now called upon to supply the trade hitherto controlled by the Wilkesbarre and Lehigh and other companies. A rumor was current yesterday that the Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Company had about adjusted its difficulties with the employes who have struck in their mines, and that they expected to put their men to work in a day or two. Inquiry at the company's office revealed the fact that the report was erroneous. The President of the company is at Wilkesbarre, but he has not advised the company of any probable early resumption of work.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The paint-shop of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, in Hartford, was burned between 11 and 12 o'clock last night with all its contents. The building was about 150 feet long by 60 wide, and contained freight and passenger cars in process of repair. Two passenger cars, two locomotive tenders, and several freight cars and trucks were burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured in a railroad policy covering all the property of the line. It is not known whether the fire was of incendiary origin or was caused by spontaneous combustion. Frank Herrick, a fireman, was caught under the falling walls and it is thought fatally injured. Several others escaped very narrowly. Herrick was badly bruised and also burned before he could be extricated.

A fire in the redistilling establishment of W. L. Weller & Sons, in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, consumed the redistilling portion of the premises, including all the stock in that part of the building, and destroyed all the machinery. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and the insurance $9,400, as follows: Royal, of Liverpool and Ætna, of Hartford, $2,000 each; Penn, of Pennsylvania, $1,400; Black River, of Watertown, Faneuil Hall, of Boston, Atlas, of Hartford, and German Security, of Louisville, $1,000 each.

About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the premises Nos. 162 and 162½ Ellery street, Brooklyn, owned by John Durack, of No. 18 Tompkins avenue, and occupied by John Dunn and Patrick Farrell. The house was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The origin of the fire was suspicious, and some inquiries made by the Police and Fire Marshal led to the arrest of a woman named Bridget Farrell on a charge of firing the place. She told contradictory stories of the affair, and was fully committed by Fire Marshal Thorne.

The wings of the extensive cotton and woolen mill of John Brown & Sons, in Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, involving a loss of about $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000. One of the wings was used as a store-room and the other for extracting purposes. The main building escaped. By the falling of a ladder two firemen were severely injured.

The Pocantico Lake ice-house in Sleepy Hollow, owned by Mr. George Hart, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, about $3,000; no insurance.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED FROM THE BORDER COMPLICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived here this morning and left in the evening for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he having been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the cadet midshipmen at that place. Before he returns to Texas he will have an interview with the Secretary of War in reference to the recent raids into that State from Mexico. The authorities here are apprehensive of further trouble on account of these raids. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, complaints were made by officers of outrages upon our troops on the Rio Grande, and that jurors who were formerly residents of Mexico are now, while claiming to be citizens of this country, in sympathy with the raiders. The President telegraphed to the Governor of Texas that it might be deemed necessary to withdraw the United States troops from that State if these outrages are continued, and it is thought now that the Governor may call out the State troops for the purpose of aiding the United States troops on the Rio Grande. Should he do so there seems to be but little doubt that the Texans who were incensed at the late raids will retaliate upon the Mexicans by making raids into Mexico, and considerable trouble may be the result.

MILLS TO BE CLOSED.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 7.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills, of this city, employing 1,250 operatives and manufacturing 450,000 yards per week, will shut down, on account of the dull market, on the 10th of July, and remain closed till Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

FAIR HARVARD'S CREW.

THE ENGLISH STROKE ADOPTED—HOW THE MEN TRAIN—THE FRESHMAN CREW AT WORK—GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE CHAMPIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, June 7, 1875.

Harvard has adopted the English stroke—or, in other words, has at last yielded to the force of Mr. Cook's example. It is a perfect revolution, and yet the heavens have not fallen in Cambridge. The houses, handsome and tall, of Matthews, Weld, Holyoke, Holworthy, the Memorial Hall, and the tree under which Washington assumed command of the Continental Army are all standing, to the admiration of true Bostonians and Cantabrigians. But the distinctive boating style of fair Harvard is gone. The quick recovery, the straight back—even the very name of Magenta—all have vanished. After the regatta of 1874, Dana and Goodwin resolved to take a trip to England, and satisfy themselves if Englishmen did all adopt the slow recovery, and had ceased to care whether a man's back was straight or curved, so long as it was strong. These were the heresies that the dreadful Captain of Yale, Robert Cook, had introduced into boating matters in America. And it was the general acceptance of his theories which had made Yale the head and leader of all the colleges belonging to the Regatta Association, leaving Harvard deserted and alone in proud isolation.

They came back convinced that the heresies were founded on good common sense, and must lead to success in all but exceptional cases. They saw that the philosophy of the slow recovery was that it gave the crew ample time to breathe and enabled them thereby to put more power into their stroke. It was analogous to the breathing of a singer, whose fine voice can never be developed unless the teacher thoroughly understands the theory of breathing. There are, however, exceptional cases of men who can breathe very quickly, and no doubt Mr. Dana was one of them. The quick recovery did not flurry or embarrass his breathing, and he unfortunately supposed that it would not militate against the efforts of others. He, like many others, probably imagined that the distress he could not but see among the crew was caused by insufficient training. He thought he had not worked them enough. Could he have got together a crew of Danas, he would have astonished everybody. But as his own breathing apparatus was exceptional, that would have been a very hard matter. And he clearly saw that, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the slow recover means winning. When the two returned to this country, Dana remained at college to take a post-graduate course, and, having imparted his conversion to the boating men of Harvard, was requested to take charge generally, though excluded from active participation. Three of the crew of '74 remained—Otis, who had been bow; Bacon, the big man of the crew, and Taylor, another big man. Bacon was elected Captain; Otis, stroke; and these two, with Dana, chose seven more—Thayer, Whitmore, James, and Hull, and three Freshmen—Ely, Loring, and Bancroft. They went to work as early as the beginning of November in the gymnasium, and practiced faithfully until the middle of January with the rowing weights. This machine is very good as an exercise and for developing muscle, but it does not in the least resemble rowing, the motion being actually that of a hand-saw. From the middle of January to the first week in April they worked exclusively on the rowing machine, an invention of a Newark man named Baldwin. It is the most perfect imitation of rowing that can be devised, and it is possible to learn the stroke thoroughly on it. On this machine they averaged 950 strokes a day.

THE CREW IN TRAINING.

During the second week in April the crew went on the river, rowing in pairs and in four-oared gigs. Of Thayer there was no doubt, but they were a little dubious of James and Whitmore. They worked them assiduously, and one day put them to the crucial test. They took both of them out in a four-oar. Otis was stroke, and the wiry Taylor bow. James and Whitmore were put in the waist, and Dana was coxswain. They rowed eight miles—to the four-mile bridge and back again—at a tremendous pace, and though both men were very much distressed there was plenty of life left in them. So, having passed through the fiery furnace successfully, they were finally adopted. Hull was dropped, and Loring, Ely, and Bancroft became the nucleus for a Freshman crew. There has been some shifting of the places, but at last the crew has been arranged in this order:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Edward D. Thayer, bow		5.10	160
Montgomery James, port bow		6.00½	168
William R. Taylor, starboard waist		6.00½	181
Daniel Bacon, port waist		6.00	176
Chas. W. Whitmree, starboard stroke		5.10	168
Walter J. Otis, stroke		5.09	155

Thayer, James, and Otis, belong to the Scientific School. Whitmore is of '75, Bacon, '76, and Taylor, '77. Otis comes from Chicago, Whitmore from Marquette, Michigan; Bacon from Jamaica Plain, near Boston; Taylor from Jefferson, N. Y.; James from Cambridge, Mass., and Thayer from Worcester, Mass. From this showing it is plain that this crew can hardly be objected to as exclusively city. There is a just mingling of the two elements, the grit of the country and the dash and verve of the city. The average weight of the men is 168 pounds, a very good weight, and the boat will be well trimmed by the just distribution of the weights. The dimensions of the men are:

Otis—Round the chest, natural size, 38½ inches—can inflate to 40½; round the biceps, 11¾ inches; round the forearm, 10½ inches.

Whitmore—Round the chest, 40 inches, natural size—can inflate to 42; round the biceps, 14 inches; round the forearm, 12 inches and a little better.

Bacon—Round the chest, natural size, nearly 43 inches—inflated, 44; round the biceps, 13¾ inches; round the forearm, 11½ inches.

Taylor—Round the chest, 42—can inflate to 44; measures round the biceps 13½, with a forearm of 13 inches. This man is very wiry, very muscular, and of immense power generally. He is the hard man of the boat. He is a New-Yorker.

James—Round the chest, 41—can inflate to 43½; has a biceps of 13½ inches, and a forearm of 12 inches.

Thayer—Is 39 inches around the chest, natural size—can inflate to 41¼; has a biceps of 13½, and a forearm of 12½.

THE FRESHMAN CREW.

The Freshman crew is a good one. Three of the crew were thought so well of that they trained with the University men; and when it was decided to utilize them for the Freshman crew the others who were picked out were naturally greatly encouraged in their training by the knowledge of the first three. This is the crew:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
A. P. Loring, stroke and Captain	18	5.09	152
H. P. Warden, starboard stroke	19	5.08	157
P. V. R. Ely, port waist	19	5.10	160
W. L. Lemoyne, starboard waist	20	5.09	162
Wm. A. Bancroft, port bow	20	5.10	152
Alfred W. Morgan, bow	20	6.00	164

The average weight of the crew is nearly 158 pounds, and the men are not very young for a Freshman crew. Morgan, who is from New-York, has always been a boating man, and was made bow oar in spite of his size and length of limb on account of his superior intelligence. It must be remembered that the bow oar does the steering with his foot by means of a wire attachment to the rudder. Of course the boat loses something by this arrangement, because in the bow legs are not of special service, whereas in the middle of the boat they can be made to tell. But they gain more than they lose, because Mr. Morgan is very clear-headed and cool, not in the least apt to be flustered, and will steer them on the great day at Saratoga as calmly as he does now on the Charles River. The men have unfortunately not been measured, so that I cannot give their dimensions. Bancroft comes from Cambridge, Mass.; Lemoyne from Chicago; Ely from Marquette, Mich.; Warden from Kingston, N. Y., and Loring from Beverly Farms, Mass. Dana coaches them occasionally but as a general thing they look after themselves. They are a very likely crew, and Ely is very stout and gritty, with a particularly English look and manner. One would almost think that his father was a retired English officer, who, having settled in Canada West, had crossed over to the delightful peninsula of Michigan.

Both crews are very sensible about their diet and very faithful in their rowing. The University crew practices mornings and afternoons, generally about 10 and from 4 to 5 o'clock. I went to see them, and, having discovered on a former occasion that the boat-house is a very bad place to see anything from, I deserted it this time and went higher up the river. Going up, the crew started with a stroke of about thirty to the minute. They did not drop their wrists smartly as heretofore, and recover with a rush, but brought them back easily and gradually, taking about twice the time for the recover as they did for the stroke. It did not look so racing as the old stroke, but the boat went very fast. I waited a long time for them to come back, and when they did, as well as I could judge, they had rather quickened their stroke, and also their recover. They were going about thirty-five then and making a slashing pace. One can see the crew under such circumstances for such a short time that it is impossible to take in much of the details. But I was greatly impressed with the appearance of the men, and cannot but believe that they are now on the high road to ultimate victory. They may not win this time, for they have some tremendous crews against them, and nobody can prophesy the issue. But I firmly believe that they are a sounder, better, and faster crew, taken altogether, than that of 1874; and I also believe that they will be able to do more with their present style of stroke.

The boat they row in is last year's, and a new one is being built for them by Blakey, which will be twenty inches broad. My own opinion is, that for a crew as heavy, twenty-two inches would be none too broad. It seems to me that with more beam the heavy men can get their weight more nearly in the centre. This, however, is only my notion. The crew were not quite satisfied with their last year's quarters at Saratoga, and I believe that Mr. Conklin, who is the live man of the Saratoga Rowing Association, will get accommodation for them near to the Lake House, if not in it. This, however, is only surmise. Wiley will contest for the single sculls at the regatta. He was permitted to practice at the rowing machine with the ten, and did so faithfully until the first week in April, when, the river being open, he launched his shell upon the waters of the Charles—the very first man to plunge an oar into the stillness of its surface. As one might judge from this, he is boiling over with enthusiasm. But he is very slightly built, and the contrast between him and Julian Kennedy, of Yale, is very great. However, his friends do not despair of his success, for his skill is great and his *morale* still better. The runners and walkers have not yet been designated, but undoubtedly there will be contestants. I fancy Loring, the Captain and stroke of the Freshmen crew, will take a hand. It runs in the blood, for his brother, a graduate of 1872, was a famous athlete, and the young one is treading in his footsteps.

GAR.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and the Gulf States with cooler clearing, and clear weather and northerly winds. North to west winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy, or clearing weather and occasional rain proyail in the Atlantic States. Variable winds, clear, cool weather and falling barometer over the lakes and the North-west. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati and fallen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising and stationary barometer, northerly to westerly winds, cooler and clearing weather.

For the lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, winds backing to southerly and easterly, warmer clear weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and the Gulf States, rising or stationary barometer, cooler, clearing, and clear weather, with north-west to north-east winds, backing to warmer south-east.

For the South Atlantic States, north to west winds, rising barometer; cooler, partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Rivers will probably rise, and the Lower Mississippi remain stationary or fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	67°	68°	3:30 P. M.	87°	64°
6 A. M.	68°	66°	6 P. M.	76°	64°
9 A. M.	75°	69°	9 P. M.	70°	60°
12 M.	70°	79°	12 P. M.	70°	59°

Average temperature yesterday.....65⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74°

THE NEGRO SHERIFF CROSBY, OF VICKSBURG, SHOT.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 7.—Crosby, the negro Sheriff, while in a saloon on Cherry street drinking with A. Gilmer, a white man, who is Crosby's Deputy Sheriff and Tax Collector, was shot under the left eye, the ball lodging in the back part of his head. Probing to the depth of four inches has failed to discover the ball. He has made affidavit against Gilmer, who is not yet arrested, but will give himself up in the morning. The affair seems shrouded in mystery. It is not yet known if the injuries are mortal, but it is supposed they are.

STRIKE OF PLASTERERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 7.—A general strike of journeymen plasterers occurred here to-day. They have been receiving $2 per day, and now demand $2 50.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN AGRICULTURAL LABORERS' COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

LONDON, June 7.—Messrs. Odger and Wicks, delegates appointed by the Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers to make an examination of the Mississippi Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for settlement by emigrants, will leave for the United States in two weeks.

TEN THOUSAND CHILDREN AT A REVIVAL MEETING.

LONDON, June 7.—A children's meeting in connection with the revival movement was held to-day in Bow Hall.

ENGLISH NOTES.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

OUTFIT OF THE ALERT AND DISCOVERY—PROVISIONS FOR A THREE YEARS' VOYAGE—FAREWELL DINNER TO THE OFFICERS—SUNDAY ON THE THAMES—ROWING AND BOAT-BUILDING.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 21, 1875.

Last evening your correspondent had the pleasure of being present at a dinner given by the Mayor of Portsmouth to Capt. Nares, Capt. Stephenson, Commander Markham, and the whole body of officers belonging to the Alert and the Discovery, the two Arctic ships on the point of leaving England on a voyage of discovery to the polar regions. Quite a large party of distinguished people were present, and the evening was marked with unusual cordiality of feeling. Of course there were the usual speeches and toasts, and, at a late hour, the party dispersed in the best of spirits. During the two hours preceding the "repast" chat I had a somewhat protracted conversation with Capt. Nares, from whom I obtained much information. It was on the first day of August last that Sir Henry Rawlinson, accompanied by the President of the Royal Geographical Society, and by the late Admiral Sherard Osborne, had an interview with Mr. Disraeli, and placed before him the advantages likely to result from a polar expedition. A few months later the First Lord of the Treasury wrote Sir Henry that the British Government had determined to lose no time in organizing a suitable expedition for this purpose. The selection of the vessels was intrusted to Admiral McClintock, and the command of the expedition was assigned to Capt. Nares. As a matter of fact the best of ships were selected, their equipment has been made perfect, and officers and men whose hearts are thoroughly in the work have been selected from a vast number of volunteers. The route has been well chosen, the orders have been drawn up with extreme care, and the voyagers go forth with the experience of their predecessors from all nations to guide them.

The Alert and the Discovery will sail from Portsmouth doubtless before this letter will have reached its destination. The day fixed for their departure is Saturday, the 29th inst., the date on which the Queen's birthday is to be observed. They will make straight for Disco, in Greenland, where some sixty dogs to be employed in the expedition are to be taken on board. It is believed that the voyage to that point will occupy about two weeks. Thence the ships will sail through Melville Bay, and as far north as possible. Her Majesty's ship Valorous will accompany them with coal and provisions as far, at least, as Baffin's Bay.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE SHIPS.

The preparations incidental to the due equipment of the Alert and the Discovery are well-nigh completed. The enormous amount of provisions and stores to be shipped has necessitated the greatest skill in packing, so that no space might be wasted. Every hole and corner which could be made available has been utilized. All the provisions are on board save that of flour, which is to be of two kinds. One sort is called raw flour. This will be the first to be used, as it will keep only for one year; but the rest, being of better quality, will be fit for use for three years. Of the two sorts of flour nearly 40,000 pounds weight will be put on board, the best kind, which takes up less room than the other, being stowed away in large iron tanks, and the other in barrels. The Alert will carry five tons of spirits of wine for cooking purposes, ten tons of bread, eighty-five tons of beef, pork, bacon, coffee, sugar, flour, and preserved meats. All the meat on board, except that which is salted, will be preserved in small round tins of two sizes—six and four pounds respectively—and will comprise beef and mutton, both roast and boiled; rump steak, bacon, oysters, and French haddock, supplemented by pickles of all sorts and preserved fruits of every kind. The total weight of provisions on board the Alert will be 540 tons. The Discovery will carry a little less of everything, or about 440 tons in all. Considerable provision has also been made for the amusement of the crews during the leisure hours of their long days and nights passed in the Arctic regions. Dresses are provided for the use of the men when getting up theatrical entertainments, one of the chief recreations of all ice-bound voyagers. Some of the men have shown considerable ability in the histrionic line, and it is certain that more than one of the sailors is a fine amateur singer. A piano has been placed on board the Alert, and an organ on the Discovery. Both ships are also provided with good libraries by the Admiralty, largely supplemented by presents of books from all parts of the country. Already the "crow's nests" have been fixed at the top of the mainmast. This "crow's nest" is a receptacle for the man on the lookout. In shape it resembles a barrel, and the sailor enters it through the bottom, by a sort of trap-door, which is closed when the man has got inside. He is thus completely shut in and protected from the weather. He has a hole through which he takes observations, also through which he reports to the officers below. The day fixed for the departure of the Alert and the Discovery is to be a half holiday. This will enable the dockyard men who have done so much to fit the vessels for the voyage, to witness the sailing. A farewell tea-party has been given the several crews. Each one of them has received double pay for one year in advance, a Testament, and a sailor's text-book; also some good advice as to the evils of intemperance. Thus do these two ships start out with a God-speed from all mankind.

BOATING ON THE THAMES.

Last Sunday, with a friend, I went up the Thames River as far as Eton. All of athletic London seemed to be out, apparently to pay annual tribute to the incomparable river. With possibly the exception of the Atalantas' annual, or the meeting in olden times of the Ward Brothers with other trained professionals, no such sight was ever seen as that witnessed here at Whitsuntide. All the enthusiasts seem to have taken to the river. They row up, they paddle, they canoe, they steam, they poke slowly along in a punt, toil with single and double sculls, any way, so they are on the historic stream. The trip up is one of pleasure, for the weather is fine, and the tide at its highest. The banks of the river are starred with wild flowers, while here and there the eye is delighted with orchards in blossom, and hay-fields yellow with buttercups. A fresh breeze fans us, and beats the waves into shorter ripples and deeper colors. By and by we reach Hampton Court, where we leave the larger crafts, and take passage for the remainder of the journey in a four-oared gig, worked by men with sturdy arms and strong lungs. Already we pass parties who have landed, and are preparing their camps for the night. The green groves echo with their boating songs and choruses, and our boatmen, catching up the refrain, send back a verse in echo.

I found upon inquiry that boats are built much better and much cheaper here than in the States, notwithstanding all of the wood is imported. A single scull craft made of pine, with outriggers and all complete, is worth £12, while a four-oared gig, finished in the most approved fashion, is worth but £40. There was one boat being built for the Duke of Westminster, which when completed will cost £55; but it is to have much extra work upon it in the way of crests, coronets, and carpeting. At this point the narrow stream was almost covered with craft of every kind. As far as the eye could see in either direction, up or down the stream, nothing but boats could be seen. There was music in the trees, a merriment on the shores, and a human panorama of pleasure and of health upon the waters. The boat glides along easily and swiftly between green banks overhung with all the glories of a Summer's foliage. Here and there noble woods stretch away for mile upon mile; and now comes a stately mansion, with trim lawn sloping gently down to a rustic outhouse at which dainty boats lie moored. Then through some dull reedy reach, where rats are seen in great numbers, and black water-fowl go paddling about with wonderful swiftness. Presently we come upon a weir, or dam, as it is called in the "States," where the whole force of the grand old river boils and bubbles like a mill sluice into the cool, silent pool below. From time immemorial it has been a favorite practice with the boys at Oxford to commence their Summer holiday by a row down the Thames to London. There was a time when an eight-oared crew could by hard work accomplish the distance in a day; but that time is now a part of the great past. Now the favorite craft for the trip is a "randan," the four occupants of which can at their pleasure shift their positions. If they are so minded they can start from Folly Bridge on one morning, and arrive at Teddington Lock the next night; but a more delightful voyage is to occupy from four days to a week on the trip. Now, however, these boating pleasure trips of students and tradespeople are in danger of being interfered with, and from one end of the stream to the other there is a cry of complaint. For instance, a small steam-tug has entered upon the money-making pursuit of carrying passengers to Oxford and return "for the small sum of thirty shillings, or twenty shillings for the single trip." Now, this is looked upon as an innovation which must not be permitted to succeed. That these impetuous, noisy little craft render the stream dangerous for small boats there is no doubt. Besides, they frighten away the fish, they lash the cool, quiet water into a turbid, murky broth, and almost utterly ruin the whole character and all the associations of the beautiful scenery through which they pass. The Thames is near and dear to the heart of every boatman, sculler, or canoe-paddler, and they would be sorry to have its old associations broken up. An appeal will be made to the Thames Commissioners to consider whether they ought not to interfere and protect the sanctity of the beautiful river.

GRADING GRAIN.

THE NEW RULES ADOPTED BY THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THEM BY THE MEMBERS—ADVANTAGES THAT WILL RESULT FROM THEIR ADOPTION—THE ELEVATOR COMPANIES OPPOSED TO THEM—CONFLICTING OPINIONS OF MERCHANTS.

The adoption of the new rules for the grading and delivery of grain by the Stock Exchange, published in THE TIMES of Sunday, has caused considerable satisfaction among a large proportion of the members engaged in the trade, although some of them have objected, on the ground that certain provisions embodied in the rules exceeded the powers of the contracting parties, and that no valid guarantee could be given under them. Mr. William M. Stilwell, of the firm of Stilwell, Winslow & Co., No. 17 Moore street, said to a TIMES reporter who called on him yesterday, that the opposition to the adoption of the new rules had been on the part of persons interested in the large elevator companies, as their profits would be reduced. He considered that the change would be highly advantageous in many ways and would make New-York the grain market of the West, as it would enable small shippers to forward their produce direct without the intervention of any one, and would do away with the oppressive charges for lightage. One of the greatest advantages gained was that the uniformity of grade would be established, which would abolish the custom of selling by sample, which was always against the seller. When a sale was made by sample there was always an opportunity for the buyer to throw up his contract if he found that it was to his interest to do so when the time came for receiving his grain. Under the new rules this could not be done, as the purchaser would have to buy grain of a certain grade, and if that were given to him he would have no excuse for refusing to fulfill his contract. It would also secure to shippers coming from the other side a more even quality of grain. Another advantage gained was that the new system massed the grain, rendering steamer shipments much more easily effected. By the old way, a shipment of 60,000 bushels of grain by a steamer involved the employment of a very large number of boats, because, as each particular lot of grain had to be shipped as purchased, it very often happened that a lighter would have to go to a number of different vessels, delivering only two cargoads to each. Under the new system a whole boat load could be sent to one vessel, no matter from how many different points and shippers the grain was received, provided it was of the required grade. The merchants, under the new rules, would be able to hold their consignments if they thought fit to do so, as the demurrage charged on the boats would be so much decreased, being only one-eighth of a cent per bushel. The transaction of business would also be much facilitated, because with the transfer of the certificate of the railroad company bringing the grain, and the payment of the value of the grain by the purchaser, the operation would be closed. Under the old mode the grain had first to be sent to the vessel, and there weighed and delivered, and the payments were made on the shipping returns or receipts. Another advantage would be the guarantee of the weight of grain delivered, as it would be all weighed when put into the boats at the railroads, and this would eventually culminate in a guarantee of the weights from the West, because if the grain were to be accurately weighed when taken out of the cars here, it would be an effectual check on the weights taken at the points of shipment. A great saving in time to the railroads would be gained, and all switching would be avoided, from the fact that all that would have to be done would be to put the grain into the boats, without regard to ownership, the difference in grades only to be observed. This was clearly a great improvement on the old method, under which mode it was necessary to keep each consignment separate and apart. Hitches might be expected at first, but the intelligence of the grain trade would soon correct any mistakes that might be made, and the whole would eventually work smoothly and advantageously. New-York would soon establish her own grade for grain, which would soon be quoted in the markets of the world, and would not have to depend upon other cities for the classification of grain. It was full time that the many abuses which had crept into the operations in grain should be corrected, and it was none too soon, for the trade had increased to an enormous extent within a comparatively short time. Ten years ago the railroads brought no grain at all, but last year they brought 40,000,000 bushels into New-York. There were many other advantages gained by the adoption of the rules which, although comparatively small in themselves, facilitated the business and simplified its operations. Mr. Stilwell concluded by saying that the best proof that the new rules were regarded as advantageous, was that they had been adopted by the Board of Managers by a vote of 14 to 1.

Mr. Leonard Hazledine, of the firm of John Hoyt & Co., was next called upon. He said that he was opposed to the adoption of the new rules, upon the ground that there was no proper provision for the security of the title to any allotment which might be made in the distribution of the grain in its practical working. With the facility of tracing the identity of the grain on the cars, and into and through the lighters, receivers, consignees, or purchasers might be subject to liability for consignments to others, from defect of title to such consignments to others, against which the receiver or purchaser of any allotment in the distribution should be protected. He held that by the operation of the new rules he might receive a consignment of grain from a reliable party, and get in its stead another lot which had been obtained by fraud. The owner of the latter might trace his grain through the hands of the various parties, and finally come on him for its restitution. All that he could do under the circumstances would be to seek to reimburse himself from the party from whom he had received the property, and this would, in all probability, involve him in a tedious lawsuit before he could recover his money. In his opinion, the new rules did not propose a consolidation of the grain received, but simply proposed a mixture of the different lots that would bring about confusion. He thought there was nothing to prevent the true owner taking his property if he could identify it, if it had been taken from him by fraud or theft, and he thought the identification of grain shipped in the way proposed would be an easy matter. For the reasons given he had opposed the adoption of the rules, and was supported in his views by a representation of the business, in amount, of from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

THE PICNIC STABBING AFFRAY.

The Police made four arrests yesterday in connection with the stabbing of Patrick Cash, which occurred during a fight at a picnic of the Magnolia Social Club, held in Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. The names of the men arrested are Patrick Head, Thomas Head, Francis Doherty, and Edward Kane. Kane is held as a witness. He is badly bruised, and stayed by the side of Cash when the others who were engaged in the fight fled at the approach of the Police and left the wounded man bleeding on the sidewalk. Cash, who is still in a very precarious condition, refuses to say who stabbed him. Patrick Head is believed by the Police to be the guilty party, but no direct evidence inculpating him has been obtained. Like Head, the other men arrested, with the exception of Kane, are members of the notorious Battle-row gang.

Last evening Patrick Dowling and another of the Heads, one of whom, Patrick Head, is believed to have stabbed Cash, were arrested by the Police on suspicion of being implicated in the stabbing. Cash is not expected to live until morning.

THE CASE OF CAPT. KILLALEA.

The case of Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, who stands charged with having, while in command of the Twenty-second Precinct, received various sums of money from Koch Brothers, the proprietors of the Central Park Garden, for Police services alleged to have been rendered at that establishment, was again before the Police Commissioners yesterday. Mr. Hawley, on behalf of the prosecution, stated that being unable to obtain the attendance of certain witnesses he had no more testimony to offer. Col. Fellows on behalf of the defendant, then made a motion for the dismissal of the complaint. The board took the papers and reserved its decision.

FAILURE OF E. B. HART.

The failure of Emanuel B. Hart, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was reported to Mr. B. Ogden White, the Secretary, yesterday, and the stock held by him, consisting of about 700 shares of Western Union and Lake Shore, was sold under the rule. Mr. Hart was formerly a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and has been connected with Tammany Hall for many years. The extent of his liabilities is not known.

A CITY PLAGUE SPOT.

PLAIN FACTS FOR THE HEALTH BOARD.

A SPOT IN NEW-YORK SO OUTRAGEOUSLY OFFENSIVE THAT PIGS AVOID IT—OBSERVATIONS DURING A TOUR OVER THE HARLEM FLATS—THE BOARD OF HEALTH DENOUNCED AS CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT.

There cannot be a more pestilential region in this or any other American city than that which, bounded by Ninety-third and One Hundred and Third streets, the East River and the rocky summit crowned by the Old Bull's Head Inn, or tavern, is known as the Harlem Flats. This stretch of swamp, through which run the Second and Third avenues, has no drainage—is nothing more than a City dumping-ground and is filled with cesspools. Around its sides, on the borders of the avenues and even in the marshy domain itself, are somes dozens of miserable clapboard shanties, inhabited by "squatters" and poverty-stricken persons, whose sole means of subsistence appears to be garbage-sifting in search of rags, &c. This colony is squalid and filthy, and has settled in the very heart of a morass bounded on three sides by a populous district comprising many large tenement-houses and smaller private dwellings, and is nothing more than a quagmire village. It is a marsh in Winter and an effluvia-emitting slough in Summer.

For some time past THE TIMES has been calling the attention of the Health Board and other civic authorities to this plague spot in the hope of having its outrageous assaults upon the City's sanitary condition abated. No visible remedial measures have been taken, and the place remains to-day a terrible breeder of malaria. Yesterday a TIMES reporter visited it, walked all over the district and conversed with the "squatters." These poor creatures, who are unable to find better homes, bitterly complain of the character of the stuff dumped in the lots to fill them and make real estate of marketable value. The filling, the inhabitants say, is the worst kind of refuse, garbage, and filth. Perhaps nothing can more forcibly illustrate the kind of stuff carted thither than the statement of a poor widow who lives in a hovel in the centre of the region near Ninety-eighth street and Second avenue. She related yesterday that during the hard times last Winter she had nothing to do, and to support her two orphan children was driven to rag and paper gathering. She had always been in the habit of rooting among the newly-dumped filling for cinders to make fire with, and having often found on various occasions bones, rags, and other salable refuse, she determined, in lieu of better employment, to devote herself regularly to turning up the dirt. Her discoveries were startling, and ought to alarm the residents in the surrounding districts for their health during the coming dog days. Dead cats, dogs, rats, offal, and every conceivable remnant were unearthed by the widow, who, even in the cold Winter months, was driven from her horrible task by disease contracted in its performance. She nearly died of a malarial fever.

Another denizen of the quagmire village said that it was almost impossible to breathe in the fetid fog which arose as dense as smoke from the slough and overhung it every morning. He pointed to a smoking heap in his yard and said, "that is not as thick a fog as covers the whole of this district every Summer morning. We are often afraid to open the windows until it has been blown over the river or across the inland." He said that about six months ago a woman was grubbing in the dirt at the newly-filled lot near the foot of Ninety-fourth street, when she turned up an infant in an advanced stage of decomposition. The same man said that before a storm the stench permeating the houses and outer atmosphere of the flats was indescribably offensive. He had smelled it to once a clothing for a week or two. Every fresh breeze wafted the same to Harlem and down town, rendering life in the immediate vicinity almost unbearable. It was a common thing to see dead vermin and street-cleanings of every sort in the cart-loads of "filling" brought daily to the place. There was always a large number of men in the canal-boat business who were difficult to control, or who may, perhaps, be said to be easy of control, owing to their ignorance—men who simply believed that all that was necessary to be done to increase freight rates was to adopt a resolution to that effect, and that then they would go on receiving the higher rates from the merchants without a particle of difficulty. That condition of affairs, he believed, would largely account for the action of the Buffalo boa. owners.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE CITY COLLEGES.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATIONS AT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—THE EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The examinations of the students of the College of the City of New-York were resumed yesterday, the various subjects treated being international law, political economy, optics, English literature, ancient and modern history, French, German, and Latin—the three latter examinations being under the main supervision of Prof. Roemer. The examination in history was conducted by Prof. Anthon and Tutor Morrison, and consisted of two papers, containing the following questions: Construct a chart showing the succession of the Karling Kings and Emperors in Italy, Lorraine, Germany, and France? Explain the causes, events, and result of the "Hundred Years' War?" The examination in English literature was made under the supervision of Prof. Barton, while that in optics, comprising three different series of questions, was in charge of Prof. Compton. The examination of the Seniors in international law and political economy, conducted by Prof. Huntsman, was very interesting and thorough in its character and scope. The paper on political economy was in substance as follows: Define political economy, and explain in what respect it is an inductive science; define the nature of wealth, and explain how artificial is distinguished from natural wealth; explain the relation of government to and the effect of caste upon the production and accumulation of wealth; give an analysis of the cost of labor; explain the principle of supply and demand as determining the variation of the limits of wages; explain the relation of profit to wages, and describe under what circumstances both can be high; explain the functions of money, and show how it differs from currency, and state what effect the volume of currency has upon prices. The paper on international law contained the following questions: Define international law, and explain what constitutes the sovereignty of a State, and when foreign interference is allowable; explain what constitutes a just war, why a formal declaration of war is no longer required, and what effect war has upon the property of an enemy; explain the meaning of a license to trade, the functions of a prize court, and the effect of conquest upon political rights.

At the Normal College yesterday, about 750 public school candidates for admission attended the examinations of the day, which comprised the subjects of spelling, arithmetic, and English grammar. The first was conducted by dictation, the students being required to spell correctly twenty-five words, and to write from dictation a brief letter. To-day the examination of applicants will include history, geography, algebra, and reading, and on Monday next the annual examinations of the regular college students, for advancement and graduation, will take place. Commissioners Wood and Baker attended the examinations to welcome the public school students to the college.

THE TURN VEREIN ANNIVERSARY.

The New-York Turn Verein, a well-known German organization, celebrated last evening, at its hall in Fourth street, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by an entertainment, in which a large concourse of visitors participated. The celebration consisted chiefly of a musical entertainment, gymnastics, and an exhibition of tableaux. A festival chorus, composed for the occasion, was chanted by the choral section of the Turn Verein and the Turner Liedertafel, accompanied by a full orchestra; and an oration was delivered by Gustav Freygang, the President of the Turn Verein, who briefly reviewed the past history of the Turn Verein since the time of its formation. The Turn Verein was first founded at a hall in Duane street in 1850, and its first members were principally composed of political refugees of the revolutionary uprising in Germany in 1848. Sigismund Kaufmann was one of the founders of the Turn Verein and its first President. Recently, on the eve of his departure for Europe, he was made an honorary member of the organization. The Turn Hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion with numerous flags and banners bearing the emblems of the organization. This evening the festival will be brought to a conclusion by a social entertainment.

AN INVESTIGATION BY THE ALDERMEN.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom were referred the resolutions presented at the last meeting of that body calling for the removal of Police Commissioner Disbecker, held their first session yesterday. A small room in the City Hall was set apart for the investigation, and it was filled with City Fathers, owners of property on Harlem flats, and others. Commissioner Disbecker appeared with his counsel, Mr. John H. Strahan. The committee, consisting of Aldermen Guntzer, (Chairman,) Lysaght, and Simonson, having organized, Mr. Tuomey, the Clerk of the Common Council, read the resolutions. Some testimony was then taken.

Mr. Thomas R. Agnew was the first witness. He testified that he was the owner of a large amount of property at Harlem; he considered that his lots had been reduced in value by the matter with which the flats were filled. The Chairman asked Mr. Agnew if he thought the filling was detrimental to health. Mr. Agnew replied that it was not only detrimental to health, but was offensive in every respect. He had passed over the ground and was obliged to hold his handkerchief to his nose. The smell was most disgusting. The depreciation of his property, caused by the filling, amounted to about $250,000.

Mr. Strahan said that the investigation was going into the affairs of the Police Board, and the counsel for that department was not present. The Chairman replied that it was necessary to go on, as several witnesses were in attendance.

Mr. Agnew remarked that it would be inconvenient for him to attend again. Mr. Strahan reminded the committee that the matter affected the whole Police Board. Alderman Shandley here consulted with the committee, and said they had a right to go on.

Mr. Strahan desired to state that if they looked at their charter they would be as convinced as he was that they had no right to make an investigation. The Police Department was as independent of the Common Council as the Common Council was of the Police Department. The very resolutions under which they were acting gave them no authority to make an investigation. They were simply usurping the power of other departments. There were no laws more complete than those which provided for the guardianship of the health of the City by the Health Board, which, like the Police Board, was independent of the Board of Aldermen.

The committee consulted with Alderman Shandley, after which the Chairman said "We shall go on."

Mr. Strahan—That is Mr. Shandley's decision.

Alderman Shandley—I think the committee have a right to go on.

Mr. Strahan—The resolutions are yours. I will put you on the stand, you may depend upon that.

Alderman Shandley replied that he was ready to appear at any time, and that he had a right to advise the committee.

Mr. Strahan repeated that the committee had no right to make an investigation. He then cross-examined Mr. Agnew. In answer to his questions Mr. Agnew stated that he knew nothing about the resolutions or about Mr. Disbecker going to Albany, or about who issued the order to fill in the Harlem Flats, but he said that he did know that his property had depreciated $250,000 by the filling. He added that some body should be held responsible, as the dirt could not get on the flats of itself—but he did not know who was to blame. He was no politician, and did not want to be.

Mr. E. W. Shackleford was next called and sworn, but the committee, after consultation, decided to adjourn and did so.

A LONG ISLAND RAILWAY WAR.

The mechanics of Whitestone appointed a committee to confer with the managers of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad Company to ascertain what cheap accommodation would be provided in lieu of the mechanics' tickets which were recently called in. Mr. Poppenhusen, on behalf of the road, has made reply by letter, calling attention to the low rates of yearly commutation, and holding out no prospect of a return to the former system. Meantime mechanics and laboring men have the advantage of an exceedingly low rate of fare, resulting from the bitter rivalry between the Flushing and North Shore road and the Flushing branch of the Long Island road, but how long that will continue is a mere matter of conjecture. President Havemeyer, of the latter road, is of opinion that it will not be long, and that it would therefore be unpolitic to offer any special inducements to Whitestone or College Point travelers.

CANAL FREIGHTS RAISED.

WHAT THE BUFFALO BOAT-OWNERS' MEETINGS MEAN—A LEAGUE WITH THE "MIDDLEMEN" AND "SCALPERS"—NO IMPORTANT STRENGTH IN THE MOVEMENT.

During the past ten days there have been frequent telegraphic announcements in the press setting forth that large and enthusiastic meetings had been recently held in Buffalo, at which certain canal-boat owners had resolved to demand higher rates for east-bound grain and corn freights between Buffalo and New-York. One of these announcements appeared yesterday, and it was added that at a meeting held on Saturday, at which 125 boat-owners and masters were present, it was resolved that they would not take freights from Buffalo to New-York at less than eight cents on wheat and seven and a half cents on corn, with other freights in proportion. These 125 boat-owners and masters represented 375 boats. In order to ascertain how far this boat-owners' strike in Buffalo is likely to affect the interests of the commercial community, and how far the canal-boat interest generally sympathizes with the proposed demand for an advance in freights, a TIMES reporter visited some of the largest canal-boat firms and companies on South street yesterday. As a starting point, it was learned that there are about 5,500 canal-boats running on or engaged in the Erie Canal trade, so it will readily be seen that 375 boats, the number represented at the meeting referred to, is not a very large proportion of the whole tonnage. Most of the owners and agents of whom inquiry was made were of the opinion that the proposed rates would not be exorbitant provided the state of trade showed a healthier tone than at the present, and the volume of freights offering was larger. At this time, however, and in view of the contraction and comparative timidity of speculation, they thought it was absurd for any body or number of boatmen to combine or attempt to combine for the purpose of advancing freight rates.

At the rooms of the Boat-owners' Association, at No. 10 South street, some of the officers of the association expressed themselves as unhesitatingly opposed to the movement inaugurated by the Buffalo men. The Boat-owners' Association comprises three lodges, and has its general headquarters in Buffalo. It is the largest association of canal-boat owners in the country, and represents upward of 1,000 boats. The Secretary of the association yesterday morning forwarded to the President, at Buffalo, a letter remonstrating on behalf of the New-York lodge against any countenance or support of the strikers, or of the views and demands promulgated at their meeting. In conversation he stated that there was not at this time in New-York any demand for Western grain which could for a moment justify any such movement as that begun by the Buffalo boatmen. The association governed its actions in these matters by a strict conformity with and understanding of the law of supply and demand. If the business prospects were flattering, and large volumes of freight were offering, it would be well to consider the propriety of advancing freight rates, as they are now so low that, with the small business doing, little or no profit can be made; but it would never do to attempt to cripple or impede the spirit of commercial enterprise by increasing rates at such a time as this, and these Buffalo men would find it out to their cost. The whole movement was engineered by three or four men who own from fifteen to fifty boats each, and who are working in collusion with the "middlemen" and "scalpers." They had induced a lot of smaller owners to join in with them, men who were ill able to withstand any loss, but who would before many weeks see reason to regret their present action. They would tie up their boats waiting for cargoes at the higher rates until they had lost valuable time and opportunities, and would come out as the dupes of the larger owners. There was always a large number of men in the canal-boat business who were difficult to control, or who may, perhaps, be said to be easy of control, owing to their ignorance—men who simply believed that all that was necessary to be done to increase freight rates was to adopt a resolution to that effect, and that then they would go on receiving the higher rates from the merchants without a particle of difficulty. That condition of affairs, he believed, would largely account for the action of the Buffalo boa. owners.

OPENING OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Recorder Hackett, the prosecution being represented by District Attorney Michael Nolan. The Grand Jurors summoned answered to their names, and were discharged until the 21st inst., a Grand Jury having already been impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A large number of prisoners were then arraigned and disposed of. Mary Smith, a shoplifter, who on the 17th of last May stole eighty-five yards of guipure lace valued at $200 from the Grand street store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal in, the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to the Penitentiary for two years and six months. Margaret Regan, who admitted having stolen jewelry valued at $87 from Laura Weed, who lives at No. 16 Suffolk street, on the 5th of May, was sent to the same institution for one year. James Harmon, alias James Wilson, charged with breaking into the liquor store of Owen McBride, No. 746 Second avenue, on the 15th May, and stealing therefrom property valued at $13, being called up by District Attorney Nolan, and having pleaded guilty, Recorder Hackett sent him to Sing Sing Prison for four years. Robert Ward, who broke into the store of William Baguley, No. 466 Eighth avenue, and stole articles worth $43, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Charles Munday, another burglar, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for one year. District Attorney Nolan then called up a colored waiter named Joseph Livingston, who, on the 14th of last May, stole two violins, valued at $200, from the academy of John B. Hays, at No. 839 Sixth avenue. Livingston admitted his guilt, and stated that he had sold the valuable instruments for $1 50 each. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for two years and six months.

A GRAND JURY CHARGED.

The Grand Jury of the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer were sworn in yesterday, and charged by Chief Justice Davis. After formally calling attention to those statutes which by their terms make it his duty to do so, Judge Davis cautioned the jury against finding indictments against parties for murder in the first degree unless the evidence before them fully warranted it, as the cases had become too common in which persons were indicted for this crime, and yet could be convicted only of manslaughter in some one of its degrees, thus leading to the supposition that conviction for high crimes in this City was impossible. A request having been preferred by him in relation to coloring an indictment against Henry Nichol for alleged illegal professional acts, he stated to the jury that the charges against Mr. Nichol had been fully investigated by the Supreme Court, General Term, and it was decided that the same were unfounded.

THE PANDOLFO HOMICIDE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Dominico Policio, an Italian, was placed on trial, before Chief Justice Davis and a jury, on the charge of having murdered a fellow-countryman named Joseph Pandolfo. The homicide was recently committed, and the facts connected with it have been already fully published. The prisoner was in the house of the deceased, quarreling over a game of cards with a companion, and the latter, for that reason, ejected the prisoner from his premises. The prisoner then waited some time outside the door, until deceased was going out for some water, when he seized and fatally stabbed him. To substantiate this state of facts, as testified to on the trial on behalf of the prosecution, the prisoner offered only his own testimony, denying the charge absolutely. The jury found the accused guilty of murder in the second degree, and the court sentenced him to the State Prison for life—the only sentence which the statute provides for the crime of which he was convicted.

A THIEF ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

Leopold Lipschutz and Salomon Bellman were partners in Berlin. Bellman, by means of forged bills of exchange, converted to his own use $1,728 of his partner's money, and then fled to this country on the steamer Spain. An order of arrest was obtained against him, and given to Deputy Sheriff McGonigal to serve. The deputy boarded the vessel immediately on its arrival, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested Bellman, and brought him to the Sheriff's office. Only about $500 was found in Bellman's possession, he having spent the rest of the stolen money. The remaining $500 was accepted by a representative of Lipschitz in part payment of the amount obtained by Bellman, and he was then discharged from custody.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, June 7, 1875:

No. 8.—*Henry R. Morgan, appellant, vs. Francis Skiddy et al., respondents.*—Argued by Erastus Cooke, of counsel for appellant, and by John S. Woodward, William W. McFarland, James W. Gerard, and Henry Woodruff, for respondents.

No. 34.—*William B. Astor, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.*—Argued by Charles E. Miller, of counsel for appellant, and by William Barnes, for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned till Tuesday, June 8, 1875.

LAW REPORTS.

A SUCCESSFUL CONSPIRACY.

THE FIRM OF JAMES A. HEARN & SON ROBBED BY THEIR EMPLOYES—DETECTION AND ARREST OF THE THIEVES—PLAN OF THE ROBBERY.

For some months past the firm of J. A. Hearn & Son, dry-goods merchants at Nos. 773 and 775 Broadway, having missed several sums of money and quantities of goods, became satisfied that some one in their employment was robbing them, although they were unable to find any clue to the thieves. To add to their embarrassment their cash book disappeared a short time since, so that they were unable to trace up several entries. The matter was given to Detective Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to work up, and on Saturday he became convinced that the book-keeper, Richard A. Ellis, of No. 321 East Thirty-seventh street, and the cash boy, Bernard J. Flynn, of No. 130 First avenue, were concerned in the robberies, and accordingly he arrested them. Upon searching the premises where Flynn lived the missing cash book was found there, and the boy confessed that Ellis, the book-keeper, had induced him to steal the cash book and hide or destroy it, as then they could not be found out in their robberies. Ellis, on being arrested, became thoroughly frightened and made a complete confession. He acknowledges that the peculations have been going on for over twelve months and have amounted to more than $2,000.

Ellis' mode of operating was to induce the cash boys to turn over whatever money they had on hand to him, by telling them that it was for the use of the house, and would be charged by him. He then omitted to make the entries, and put the money into his pocket. Another method used by Ellis was when the errand-boys were sent in the latter part of the afternoon, and delivered packages of goods and collect the money due on delivery, to instruct them to call at his house in the evening and leave the money collected with him for the firm. John Flynn, another cash boy, was also arrested on charge of being in the conspiracy. Detective Henderson feels satisfied that there are many more of the employes of the house concerned in the plot to rob the firm, and is making every effort to find out who the guilty ones are. R. E. Ellis, B. J. Flynn, and John Flynn were all brought before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and remanded for further investigation until Thursday.

A WIFE-MURDERER ON TRIAL.

THE CASE OF PATRICK WALLACE—ALL THE TESTIMONY IN.

In the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge McCue, the trial of Patrick Wallace on an indictment charging him with the murder of his wife on the night of Dec. 28 last, in a tenement-house in North Fifth street, was begun. The indictment charges that Wallace committed the murder on the evening of the day named by beating his wife with a club. He denies the murder, and says he only threw a pail of water over the woman to rouse her from a drunken stupor in which she was lying. The woman was found a few hours after her death lying on the bed in their room, with her hands clasped over her head and the fingers beaten to a jelly. The skull, however, was not broken, but the bones of the chest and ribs were broken to pieces, and one piece of bone was driven into the lungs. In the room where the dead woman lay was found a blood-stained billet of wood, with which the deed had evidently been committed. Wallace is a heavily-built man, slightly above the middle height, and about forty years of age. He has weak blue eyes, dark hair, and a generally unintelligent look about his face. After some time had been spent in securing a jury, District Attorney Britton opened the case for the people, stating in his opening the facts related above. Six witnesses were called in succession, none of whom knew anything about the killing. A majority of them had lived in the house with the Wallaces, and they testified to the dissipated character of the prisoner and his deceased wife. The only witness examined for the defense was the accused. He admitted that he was drunk on the day in question, but denied strenuously that he struck his wife. He said when he came home to supper he found her lying in a drunken stupor on the floor, and that he threw a pail of water over her. The testimony was all in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at that hour Mr. Henderson Benedict, counsel for the prisoner, commenced to sum up. He concluded in less than two hours, and was followed by District Attorney Britton. The Judge will deliver his charge this morning.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, at the suit of William H. Paine, granted an injunction restraining the Trustees and Wardens of Trinity Church from prosecuting proceedings before Judge Fowler to dispossess the plaintiff.

On complaint of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector S. A. Youmans, Andrew Hammell, a dealer in liquors and manufactured tobacco, at No. 332 First avenue, was held yesterday by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of doing business without payment of special tax.

Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, at the instance of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, granted an injunction restraining Albert Diers from giving theatrical performances in the National Garden until after he has paid the statutory license fee.

Over a year ago W. Roe and Peter Monahan were jointly indicted for having obtained money from the City Treasury upon fraudulent bills for stationery, claimed to have been furnished to various City departments. Yesterday they were called upon to plead to this indictment in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Both pleaded not guilty, and Chief Justice Davis, while declining to fix any particular day for their trial, said it must be called on during the present term.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Martin Flynn, of No. 89 Mulberry street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charges of aiding to rescue a prisoner named John Dolan from the custody of Officer Reagan, of the Sixth Precinct, and of selling liquor last Sunday.

Samuel Hepner, a clerk in the employ of Joseph Hoelzh, tobacconist, of No. 808 Third aven

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. EVARTS RESUMES HIS SPEECH.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE INTERVIEW OF JAN. 3, 1871, BETWEEN MR. TILTON AND MR. BEECHER—THE MEETING REGARDING THE PATERNITY OF RALPH ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN CONCOCTED TO MAKE AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE PROSECUTION—THE WOODHULL CARD AND ITS SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION IN NOVEMBER, 1872—MR. BEECHER'S CONDUCT PRESUMPTIVE PROOF OF HIS INNOCENCE—THE PLAN OF SUPPRESSION.

The atmosphere of the court-room was very close and oppressive yesterday morning. There was a considerable falling off in the attendance; but there still continued to be a much greater crowd present than should have been permitted. Tilton and the several counsel on both sides were in their places early. Mr. Beecher, wearing an alpaca coat and a white waistcoat, entered at 11:04. He was accompanied by his wife and his sisters, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. His eldest son and another sister, Miss Catherine Beecher, had preceded him. A notable circumstance was that all of the jurymen and all of the counsel had sprigs of small white flowers in their hands when coming into court. Mr. Evarts and a majority of the jurymen stuck theirs into the lapels of their coats. Mr. Beach adorned the front of his white waistcoat with his. The latter gentleman seemed at first to be quite recovered from his illness of Friday, but after listening to Mr. Evarts for half an hour he was compelled to get up and take a seat near one of the open windows for the remainder of the session. The only person of any prominence on the judicial bench was Dr. Harsher, of Saratoga Springs, author of *Lives of Eminent Orators and Statesmen*, &c. In the audience were Rev. Richard Parker, of this City; Col. Langdon, United States Army; Counselor George W. Gibbons, of New-York, and Hon. G. D. Gilman, of Boston, a brother-in-law of Austin Abbott.

Mr. Evarts began at 11:10 by saying that he did not propose to treat separately all the random interviews that had been sworn to. The line was drawn at the interviews of December, 1870, between these people, and whatever was added afterward was of no importance. In regard to the interview of Jan. 3, how could Mr. Beecher have said that if Tilton wished to carry out the demand of the letter of Dec. 26 he had only to say the word, when all Tilton's agony of the previous week had been to be permitted to withdraw that letter? How could he have said that the renting of the pews would be stopped when it had already taken place? Why should he beg Tilton not to give the scandal publicity, when Tilton had been striving his best to prevent Beecher from letting the slightest hint escape him? All the rest of Tilton's account of the interview is merely a rehash of what Tilton alleges was Mrs. Tilton's confession, narrated to Beecher by him at the interview of Dec. 30. Mr. Evarts passed to the interview of mid-February, 1871, when the paternity of the boy Ralph was discussed. Tilton's account of it was, he said, utterly absurd. It began on nothing, proceeded on nothing, and resulted in nothing. The object of inventing it was to make an important link in the case of the prosecution—to fix determinately the date of the alleged crime. Beecher's account of the interview that took place about that time comported much better with the relations of the parties; and when Tilton was recalled to the stand the only point of it he denied was that he spoke about his profligate namesake, Theodore H. Tilton, at that conversation, because he did not know of the latter's profligacy until later. Yet at the next word he gives the information that Theodore H. Tilton was divorced June 9, 1871. Was it likely that Tilton had not heard of his namesake's profligacy during the Spring preceding the divorce, the latter being just the kind of a man he would seek to hang an executory falsehood on? Either Beecher's version was a confession of most unblushing effrontery or it was true. On all the rules of evidence, even if the witnesses stood equal, it had been proved, in the absence of contradiction, that Mr. Beecher's narrative was the correct one.

Mr. Evarts then took up the May interview, in which Mr. Beecher says he sat on Tilton's knee, and they kissed all around. Tilton on surrebuttal did not dispute that the interview occurred, or that the kiss of reconciliation was given. All he said about it was, that the sitting on his knee occurred some ten years before. Tilton and Moulton had been asked whether Mr. Beecher had ever denied the graver crime, and they had answered "No." He had never denied it for the best of reasons—he had never been accused of it. This shows how easy it is to make apparent proof out of nothing. How, asked Mr. Evarts, are all those respectable people, as they would have themselves considered—Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton—to accommodate their conduct toward Mr. Beecher, if they believed him guilty—or in any case—to anything but the basest motives of which human nature is capable? Mr. Evarts read an English authority, in which it was held that it was utterly impossible to reconcile friendly conduct of a husband to his wife's paramour after the latter, as it was alleged, had confessed his crime; and he cited numerous instances in evidence to show the most apparent cordial good feeling between Tilton and Moulton and Beecher subsequent to December, 1870—excursions and meetings and dinners and kisses innumerable. When Mr. Halliday asked Mrs. Moulton whether there was any truth in the charge against Mr. Beecher, she answered that he had been her Pastor since childhood, and nobody could make her believe that he was a bad man. When she returned to the stand she admitted the first part and could not recollect the second. Why should she have used the first part unless as an introduction to the second, or something like it?

The subsequent meeting between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, when he marked a passage in the Bible for her perusal, was merely touched upon as exceedingly creditable to Beecher. Quickly passing to the consideration of the Woodhull card, Mr. Evarts said that it was impossible to believe that her source of information was not Tilton himself. Yet, a week before everything had been explained and set at rest. Mrs. Woodhull's publication of November, 1872, contained all the narrative of the private councils of December, 1870, and January, 1871, which had for their object absolute secrecy. Where did she get her knowledge of these things? To save himself from possible implication in the idea that Mrs. Woodhull's knowledge had grown during the two years of what the defense had proved his complete intimacy with her, he had made use of the "malicious falsification" that in May, 1871, she knew all about them. He laid the blame upon Mrs. Morse, as was his usual custom when the origin of any trouble was to be shifted from his shoulders; yet he acknowledged that he himself told several persons about the scandal in January, February, and March, 1871. One of these persons, he says, was Mrs. Morse; whereas, one of his most important interviews with Mr. Beecher was devoted to warning him against letting Mrs. Morse get a hint of the scandal. If Mrs. Woodhull learned the story from Mrs. Morse, where did her knowledge come from it not from Tilton? Subsequently Tilton shut Mrs. Morse's ear, if not her mouth, by a correction of his testimony that he had had no conversation with Mrs. Morse after December, 1870—another instance of the sort of memory which the necessities of counsel fetch and carry. Stephen Pearl Andrews gave Tilton a three weeks' acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull previous to the publication of the card—sufficient time for Tilton to tell her the whole story. Tilton, while apparently healing the wound, had sought some convenient outlet of irresponsible reputation to keep solicitude on Mr. Beecher's part alive. He did not deny Mrs. Palmer's testimony on this point when he resumed the stand. Mrs. Woodhull herself says that the greater part of her information was derived from Tilton. Tilton in his "true story" quotes the letters of Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, denying that they furnished any information to Mrs. Woodhull. Andrews, on the stand, said that he was present when the single conversation took place that Mrs. Stanton says she had with Mrs. Woodhull on the subject, and he was not called upon to give greater length and breadth to it than she did. "Having previously closed the ear of Mrs. Morse, and having now closed the mouths of Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Stanton, who remains that could have told the story to Mrs. Woodhull but Mrs. Tilton's husband?" exclaimed Mr. Evarts. "Permit me to close *your* mouth," said Mr. Beach, advancing from the window. It being 1 o'clock Mr. Evarts smilingly assented, and the court took a recess.

The rain cooled the atmosphere of the court-room in the afternoon. Mr. Beach, being engaged in another case in another court, sent word to Mr. Evarts to go on without him. He did not return during the afternoon. Mr. Evarts resumed his argument at 2:05, by asserting that any effort to suppress the scandal did not imply fault on the part of any one. Indeed, Mr. Beecher's conduct in this regard furnished the strongest presumptive proof of his innocence. The defense had shown how enraptured Tilton was with Mrs. Woodhull's charms of mind and person. Mrs. Woodhull was one whose character explained itself. Mr. Evarts said that he set eyes upon her for the first time when she came to court, and he contrasted her conduct in regard to Tilton's letters on that occasion with Moulton's action, very unfavorably to the latter. Mr. Longhi, who had been called to contradict Woodley, was not asked whether Tilton, Woodhull, Claflin, and Col. Blood did not frequently lunch in Delmonico's Broad street establishment, although he knew them all well. Tilton's denial that he went in bathing with Mrs. Woodhull was proved to be a lie by the testimony of the coachman. Tilton's statement that he was never up stairs in Mrs. Woodhull's house but once was contradicted by a cloud of witnesses from both sides. What was Tilton's object in denying the truth in this matter if not to preclude the idea that Mrs. Woodhull's knowledge *must* have come from him?

Mr. Evarts then went into a consideration of the policy of silence, after halting to call the jury's attention to the fact that Tilton had carefully refrained, when he returned to the stand, from contradicting Woodley, Gray, Lucy Giles, Cook, or Cowley. He said that the impression sought to be conveyed that Mr. Beecher's participation in the policy of silence amounted to a confession of guilt failed on the facts. Even Tilton and Moulton concede that that policy was not of Beecher's choosing. Beecher asked nobody to keep anything quiet. Tilton and Moulton were dishonest in their part of the contract of silence. They laughed at Mr. Beecher while they deceived him with their ponderous machinery of suppression, and kept the scandal constantly alive by hints and insinuations. Tilton had the intention of publishing the entire story in 1871. The slips of the Woodhull publication were in existence in the Winter of 1871, and if the *Golden Age* slip had not been effective in extorting the $7,000 from Bowen, they were to be resorted to. The jury would recollect, as accounting for the succeeding interval of quiet, that *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* was suspended in the Spring of 1871, and that Tilton withdrew his friendship from Mrs. Woodhull soon afterward on account of her proposed publication of the "Tit-for-tat" article. Mr. Evarts elicited several outbursts of laughter by his sarcastic allusions to the terrible damage Mrs. Woodhull's aspirations to the Presidency must have received when Tilton withdrew his support. Who can tell, he asked, what the consequences would be after trying the experiment of one lady in the Presidential chair, in view of the fact that men in that position have generally turned out failures?

The remainder of the session was devoted to an analysis in detail of the interview of January, 1872, between Tracy, Woodruff, Tilton, and Moulton, Mr. Evarts arguing that the gravest charge made then was one of improper solicitations, and that Gen. Tracy finally got this reduced to the assertion that Mr. Beecher had asked Mrs. Tilton to be a wife to him. He said that somebody—Tilton or his wife—had added to it "with all that that name implies." At 4:03 the court adjourned until this morning.

Yesterday morning Judge Neilson and Mr. Beach assumed with confidence that Mr. Evarts would close this evening, and laid down the following programme: Mr. Beach will begin to-morrow morning, and will end on Friday evening; court will sit on Saturday, when Judge Neilson will deliver his charge, and on Saturday evening the case will be given to the jury. Mr. Evarts, however, does not appear to be much nearer the end than he was on Friday afternoon last, unless he slurs over Mr. Beecher's letters, the suicide interview of the 2d of June, and all the events of 1872, 1873, and 1874, which many people think constitute the most important part of the case against Mr. Beecher.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury having been called and announced present, Mr. Evarts arose at 11:10, and resumed his argument as follows:

It does not accord with my duties, gentlemen of the jury, nor does it at all fit with the limitations of time which my own sense of my duty to you imposes upon me, to treat with the random and scattered interviews that are thrown in here and there during the years that follow this very decisive period between these parties between December, 1870, and January, 1871. I have proposed to you that, upon the occurrences of that week, as respects charges and confessions—that week in December—the line was set between these people, and that thereafter, in any view, there would come to be no new expressions or renewals either of accusation or of admission; and in that view I pass but lightly over an interview of the 3d of January, in which there are contained several passages that perhaps may be brought to your attention or may already exist in your memory, and I will only ask your attention briefly, so that you may see whether or no I am correct in my view that whatever is added after the week in December is of no importance in whatever view you shall take of what occurred during that week. Now, Mr. Moulton insisted upon Mr. Tilton, who came in, treating Mr. Beecher with respect and consideration and courtesy in his house—a very difficult proposition to accept if you believe that this injured husband and this paramour stood in one another's presence with this imputed injury still existing as a matter of feeling or resentment. Now, after Mr. Beecher had said, as I have stated to you, that the expressions he had made to Mr. Moulton were sincere, and that he had this commiseration, this regard, and this desire for, and this desire to aid Mr. Tilton, we have, according to Mr. Tilton, this further statement. He says—this is Mr. Tilton's view:

"He then said: 'I do not put in any plea for myself, but only for her. Indeed, if you wish to carry out the demand which was communicated to me in your letter of Christmas Day, that I should retire from my pulpit, you have only to say the word and I will retire. The renting of the pews shall not go on.'"

Now, the utter impossibility of either of these statements is obvious upon undisputed evidence. In the first place, how could Mr. Beecher say to Mr. Tilton, "If you wish to carry out the demand in the letter, made on Christmas Day," when the whole agony of Mr. Tilton in this interview of the 30th of December had been to obliterate that letter and that charge, and to conciliate Mr. Beecher to the point of not resenting it, and treating it as if had never occurred, and how could Mr. Beecher, on the 3d or 4th of January, 1871, talk of the renting of the pews not going on when they had already been?

"I have this request to make, that if it be necessary for you to make a public recital of this case"—

What an extraordinary idea to come from Tilton's mouth when the solicitude of his wife, he says, had directed him to resort to Mr. Beecher, to see that even by chance, in the accebations between Bowen and Beecher, nothing should possibly come out.

AN ABSURD STORY.

"You will give me notice in advance of your intention to do so, in order that I may either go out of the world by suicide, or escape from the face of my friends by a voyage to some foreign land. And furthermore, I ask you to do me the favor, that whoever else in the wide world is to be informed of the facts of this case, at least my wife shall never know anything on the subject, for she is not only your enemy, but may very readily become mine. If you can spare her the pain of having these facts communicated to her, I will consider that it is an additional cause of gratitude."

Now, gentlemen, look at the absurdity of this. The object of this is to make a vehicle of narrative that may introduce confessions; and whenever any go-cart may be found that can take any of that commodity along, Mr. Tilton always draws it out, in season and out of season. But the absurdity of that situation between them of Mr. Beecher's suggesting "veil, if publicity on your account," which Tilton had been struggling against with all his might all through that week, and urging Mr. Beecher not to permit a chance of publicity, he says:

"'If it shall be necessary for your purposes to give any publicity to this, why give me notice in order that I may commit suicide, or, short of that, that I may retire to Europe. But, finally, if you do publish it in New-York and Brooklyn; if it does become known to the world at large, see to it that it does not reach Mrs. Beecher, because that would be an additional pang for me that you would well nigh spare me. She is no friend of yours, Mr. Tilton, and she would become an enemy of mine if she heard this narrative.' He said 'I do not beg at all for myself but for her.' He said also that he did not wish me to understand that he solicited any mercy for himself a one, but only for his family and particularly for Elizabeth. He said 'I don't beg for myself but for her. I was not to blame. I was altogether at fault. My sacred office and my years should have combined to make me her guardian, not her tempter.'"

Now, you will observe, gentlemen, that this conversation—that some conversation might arise between these persons, considering the state of things as it had been proposed on the interview of the 30th of December, and had been made the subject of regret, of disorder, of feeling, and of astonishment in Mr. Beecher's mind at the revolution and the disaster in the household and feelings of this wife. All that is consistent with there being no charge and no confession in the sense that is claimed here. All that I have insisted upon; suffice it to say that in all future conversations you see at once the great danger of having your intelligence imposed upon by substituting phrases that seem applicable to the impossible charge of adultery, instead of conversations that have relation to this disaster in the family which Mr. Beecher certainly reproached himself about, and in regard to which he expressed himself without measure. And then he further said:

"That the relationship which had existed between himself and Elizabeth had not always been marked by sexual intimacy; that the earlier years of it were free from any taint and crime, and that only during the last year, or a little more than a year, he said, and that year shortened by a country vacation, had that sexual intimacy existed. He furthermore said that he did not know how he could offer any mitigation or excuse for himself, and yet he said he wished me to believe, for Elizabeth's sake, and also for his own, that he had never sought her for any vulgar end, but that their sexual commerce had been through love, and not through lust; that he never met any woman whom he had loved so well; that he had sought companionship in her mind; that he had taken manuscripts to her that she might be his critic; and that the blame—and this he repeated two or three times over—the blame, he said, belonged 'to me and not to her.'" And he added—and when he did so the tears came into his eyes—he added some words like these—"Tell me before you go away, Can you possibly ever reinstate Elizabeth in your affection and love.' Then he said that he was in great grief, through Mr. Bowen's action in my case, the termination of my engagements with Mr. Bowen's papers, and said he felt that Mr. Bowen's suddenly-changed mind had been largely due to statements which Mrs. Beecher had made to Mr. Bowen, and to statements which he himself had made, though he said Mrs. Beecher had been more mischievous in her utterances than he. He mentioned also that he had voluntarily written a letter to Mr. Bowen, either that day or the day before, in which he had taken back some of the unkind references or injurious statements which he had made to Mr. Bowen concerning me."

Now, you see in this latter part entire confirmation of the idea that Mr. Beecher at this time felt and expressed to Mr. Tilton—I mean at this period from the time that the matter was brought up as a matter of difference between them, under the misfortunes that had attended Mr. Tilton—felt, and so expressed himself, that the mischief of Mrs. Beecher's and his own intervention with Mr. Bowen was chargeable in some degree with his disasters in a pecuniary point of view. Now, Mr. Beecher, in his evidence, gives substantially this view of the matter.

BEECHER'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

"I turned to Mr. Tilton and, with far more words than I am using now—I epitomize now and state the substance—I turned to Mr. Tilton and spoke to him of the profound regrets that I felt that I had been in any way a party or subsidiary to the injuries inflicted upon him by Mr. Bowen; and I also said that the disturbance in his household which had been occasioned by me, was without intention and without my recognition at the time, but I did regard it now as being very serious, and that I had the most profound sorrow for the disturbance that I had occasioned, the rupture between him and his family, and the miseries that he must have suffered; that I asked his pardon for the one and for the other—that I felt I had been in the wrong, and that I ought to ask forgiveness for it."

Now, Mr. Moulton's statement of this interview agrees much more nearly with Mr. Beecher's than it does with Mr. Tilton's; and this passage which I have now read to you is not denied by either of them. Then Mr. Beecher, as you remember, is asked directly about all these odious statements, in terms, and specifically as I have read to you, which form a part of this interview in the narrative of Mr. Tilton; and he denies them entirely, and with emphasis, and in a manner and with a sincerity and emphasis which you all recall. You will see, then, that this interview, as narrated by Mr. Tilton, and the expressions therein imputed to Mr. Beecher, are all a rehash, and a reproduction of the narrative and scheme of the allegation of adultery, which Mr. Tilton, in its perfect form, delivered to you as the narrative of the interview with himself, and his repetition of it to Mr. Beecher, on the 30th day of December. Whatever fate befalls that interview of the 30th of December, in your judgment, carries with it necessarily these subsequent reproductions of the same ideas, and of the same expressions.

THE PATERNITY INTERVIEW.

There comes, then, to be a very extraordinary interview as stated by Mr. Tilton, to which your attention has been called by my learned associate, Mr. Porter, and which, doubtless, lives in your mind. It is an interview about the middle of February, after what was supposed to be a very full accord and settlement between these parties, of the grounds and measures of complaint, of the grounds and measures of reproach and apology, on Mr. Beecher's part, made up in a circuit of letters bearing date the 7th of February. Thereafter, Mr. Tilton says that he invited Mr. Beecher to come to his house for an interview—the house at which he found Mr. Tilton and the wife—and this is the first invitation of Mr. Beecher to his house, and the first visit to the house that had occurred. He tells you that the object of that interview was to relieve his mind concerning the genuineness or spurious-ness of the offspring Ralph, the baby of the family, then, I think, something like a year and a half old, perhaps nearly two years old. Now, gentlemen, if this interview is not, in the conception, suggestion, and description of it by Mr. Tilton, absurd, it is not in the power of any imagination or addition to make it so. It proceeds upon nothing, comes to nothing, and has no possible existence in the very nature of things. The object of it is to furnish what was regarded as a necessary, if not important, link in the evidence—to give a time and place to these amours which nobody had detected or suspected, and which no evidence could ever approach, even with the eye of jealous suspicion, to furnish a single witness or a single hint about. That is the whole object of it—not of the interview, but of this evidence that is produced by Mr. Tilton. He [Tilton] says, after they had gone up stairs, to Mr. Beecher:

"I have called you hither, Sir, in order that you may remove, if you can, a shadow from the future life of the little boy Ralph. His mother has assigned to me a date at which your criminal intimacy with her began. This little boy was born a few months after that."

Well, he was born about eight months and a half after that. It is now called here "a few months," to make it a satisfying result to him, to find out that the intercourse occurred at a date that he suggested, and concerning which he seems, as he thinks, to have received the undoubting assent of Mr. Beecher. Now, that was the date that he had in his mind, according to his own story—where he got it nobody knows—the 10th of October, 1868; and the child was born on the 20th of June, following. He wanted to be sure that this intercourse between Mr. Beecher and his wife was on the 10th of October, in order to relieve him of all uncertainty as to whether this offspring of his was genuine or not. Now, he states it in his evidence as "a few months" after, in order to carry, at least while he was talking, some degree of probability or possibility to what he is going to say:

"'If the date which his mother has given is correct, it will save a dishonor attaching to his name. I want you tell me, as before God, whether or not the date is right. I want, if possible, to shield him, but I want more than that to know the truth. Tell me the truth.' And he told me, on his word of honor, as before God, that the date which Mrs. Tilton had assigned, was the correct date. At that moment Mrs. Tilton herself, who had followed me up stairs, came into the room, and when I stated to her the point of conversation, she burst into tears."

Well, now, Mr. Tilton said further, in narrating that conversation in the study that morning, that the date was named, but not until the question was asked him by the plaintiff's counsel. "Was the date named?" Mr. Fullerton asked. Now, the witness having had his attention called to the fact that he had not named any date, but left it at a few months before the birth of the child, it would have carried it some four or five months, in the ordinary sense, later than the assigned day; and Mr. Fullerton is allowed to call his attention to the matter by the question whether or not the date was named.

"I told him that Elizabeth had named as the date at which their criminal intimacy began Oct. 10, 1868. He replied that he had no faculty for dates, and had made no record, but he believed in his soul that she had told me the truth."

That is the way that they dispense with the evidence of any act or approximate act, and get out of this defendant's mouth a corroboration or support of the time and place that they allege for the first prostitution of the wife. Well, gentlemen, if you can conceive of any such interview, and if the circumstances of the dates made it possible that there could be any reassuring influence of that kind to convince you that the whole thing is not overthrown by this proposition of the plaintiff as to the object of the interview, it would be overthrown by the exquisite absurdity of the form and manner in which the admission and corroboration is drawn from Mr. Beecher; for you must take it as he says it, if you take it all—as Mr. Tilton gives it—that Mr. Beecher, in the presence of this husband, and with the wife in the house, and with the wife apparently coming in afterward, should say this—that he had not a good memory for dates—that he had made no record of this transaction, but adding, with all gravity and decorum, upon his honor, before God, he thinks that the date which Mrs. Tilton had given to her husband must be the correct one. Now, gentlemen, you must compare Mr. Beecher's statement of this interview with that of Mr. Tilton, and see which comports the best with the relations now established between the parties, and with the views which you take of the preceding evidence, running through the months of December and January—the final settlement and friendly relations in the beginning of February, which were never broken, as Mr. Tilton says, until Plymouth Church began to put its hand on his throat. After Mr. Beecher has given this narrative Mr. Tilton is brought back to the stand, and he denies only one single passage in it. His attention, therefore, was called by counsel to this interview, and what he could deny he did deny, and what he could not deny he did not. For it is in vain to say that this narrative that he gives, in the bald terms that I have read to you, is a substitution, or a previous placing of the interview. Mr. Beecher's interview is affirmative and independent, wholly unconnected with any interview in which such a narrative, topic, or subject as that of the paternity of the child was introduced. Mr. Beecher denies, as you remember, and with indignation every suggestion that any such topic, or any such conversation—any such on Mr. Tilton's part, any such on his part—ever took place. Now, see what Mr. Beecher says—and his statement remains wholly uncontradicted by Mr. Tilton. He found them at breakfast:

"Mr. Tilton met me as if he had expected me, and introduced his conversation by the recognition of the fact that we were to act harmoniously together, and that it was necessary, therefore, for more perfect effectuation of that, that we should have a conversation in regard both to himself and to myself. There was a renewal—some renewal—of the conversation in respect to the manner in which Mr. Bowen had treated him in a business point of view. I cannot recall that very distinctly. The other part impressed itself more upon my mind. He passed on from the statement of Mr. Bowen's having slandered me to the statement that he himself had experienced like treatment at the hands of Mr. Bowen. He proceeded to instance the stories that had been told by Mr. Bowen, if I recollect aright, one by one.

Q.—About you? A.—No; about himself. It was an interview far more clearing himself than clearing me. He said that the story of his having made improper advances, &c., in the back office of the Brooklyn *Union*, was as absolute falsehood. He said that the story of his going with a woman to Winsted, Conn., was absolutely false, and had no foundation in fact, and that he could not understand how it should have started, except that there was another Tilton, bearing nearly the same initials as his, who was a dissolute man, and an intemperate man, and that he had been about the country, and that this story probably was true of him, and had been transferred by those who did not know the difference of personality to him."

TILTON'S NAMESAKE.

Now, this last, about the namesake of Tilton, is the only part of this statement of Mr. Beecher, to which his attention was called by counsel, and the only part that he denied; and he denies that, as he seeks occasion always to deny whatever he must deny, by introducing the support of a fact, so as to relieve him from an absolute, inventive falsehood. He says, "I did not say this about Mr. Tilton, because then I did not know about his immorality;" but he says that this Mr. Tilton was divorced from his wife in the beginning of June, 1871. That is in his testimony—that he was divorced, and he knew the day, and he gave it to you—that he was divorced June 9, 1871:

"Q.—About the Spring of 1871, did you hear anything concerning Mr. Theodore H. Tilton? A.—No; but subsequent to or about that period I learned that Mr. Theodore H. Tilton was divorced on the 9th of June, 1871."

Well, if the decree of divorce had come on the 9th of June, 1871, it is likely some knowledge of the profligacy of Theodore H. had come to Theodore during the preceding months of the year. And thus you have ready invention, just as easy of discovery or conviction, and the whole reason that he falsifies this statement of Mr. Beecher, as to that interview—as to the explanation that the sins of Theodore H. Tilton had been laid to his charge is the statement—I have no doubt about it, that Theodore H. Tilton was here in Brooklyn and in New-York, and the identity of name, if there was no relationship, (I do not know how that was,) and his character for profligacy made it natural for Theodore to pick him out to serve as something to hang a falsehood on; yet he seeks to disturb that by telling you that he heard of his divorce, that his divorce took place, and he knew of it, on the 9th of June, 1871. Well, gentlemen, you must judge whether this ready escape from apparent falsehood is to serve his turn in this case any more than the numerous others that I have exposed. It must be held, then, as absolutely true that this interview was to clear him (Mr. Tilton) with Mr. Beecher, in order to confirm the good disposition and to secure the good offices that he needed from Mr. Beecher. And here he threw, all at once, upon this scapegoat of a Theodore H. Tilton, all his sins, especially those connected with the Winsted affair. He said that the stories told of him by Mr. Bowen, or hinted at, with respect to his improprieties in the West or in the North-west, he defied anybody to prove; that they were absolutely false.

"He then went on to say that my wife was not altogether guiltless in the matter of propagating stories; that she and Mrs. Morse had joined hands against him; that Mrs. Morse had repeated stories of his intemperance and of his improvidence, and of his neglect of his family; and one by one he gave to them explicit denial. He stated then to me, in regard to his family, that, while he acknowledged that he had been at times hasty and inconsiderate, or something to that effect, he had never violated his marital vows; he declared that he had, from his youth up, been immaculate in chastity; he narrated to me the scene that took place between him and his father when he first began to launch out alone into the city, who took him and talked with him about the great dangers that he would have from the other sex, and from an undue intercourse with them; I cannot recall it; there was a considerable—and very specific in that counsel of his godly and patriarchal father—as he represented to me; and he said that he made such an impression on his mind at that time that it had held him up ever since; he stated then that he did not know but that his life had come to a premature termination; his usefulness seemed clouded, his opportunities seemed shut up, his household seemed desolate; I spoke then words of sympathy and words of courage to him, and was profoundly impressed with his truthfulness, and I felt worse than I had ever felt before, that I had lifted my hand against a man who, whatever might have been his weaknesses or his follies, had not deserved any such treatment; and I expressed myself so to him, and we had a kind of recognition again; and he said that, in view of what had taken place through the kindly offices of Mr. Moulton, through interviews with me, that, as we were to co-operate in the future, he wanted to have this conversation to say what he had said, and so on, and he wanted also to say that he should desire me to visit in his family again, just as I had done in former days—before any of these troubles arose. This was not said just as I have said it; that is to say, it was much more largely opened rhetorically, but yet this is the substance of it. We left the study and went down stairs. I have forgotten exactly how it came to pass that I found myself with him in the bed-room with Mrs. Tilton—in the back room on the south side of the house; but there I recollect there was a supplementary conversation between us three, or rather there was a supplementary discourse to us two, in which he stated again to his wife that he had had a long and satisfying interview with me; he said that he did not know that he should ever again be put in such prosperity as he had lost, and spoke tenderly and sadly about that, and yet terminated with a kind of reassurance—he was young and he was energetic, and he meant to recover himself; he spoke also in respect to his family—he said that he thought it only right to say to Elizabeth, addressing himself to her, that 'Mr. Beecher, in all this difficulty, has acted the part of a man of honor toward you, and has taken in every case all the blame to himself, and I feel bound also to say to you, Sir, that Elizabeth has pursued the same course toward you, and said, "If there is any blame, it is mine."' He said, then, that he did not know that he should ever be happy again, his home seemed to him to be a divided and desolate home; but he did not know but that out of this very condition of things there would spring up again an affection that would be purer and stronger than if it had not been tried by these difficulties; and with that we all kissed each other, and I departed."

WHICH OF THEM IS TELLING THE TRUTH?

Now, gentlemen, this is an invention by Mr. Beecher, of most unblushing effrontery, or it is a true narrative. You must compare the oaths and the characters of these two men; you must apply your intelligence and your common sense to determine whether Mr. Tilton's statement of that interview has any possibility of truth in it, even if it were supported by witnesses whom you would fully credit, and if it were uncontradicted; and then you must determine whether you believe that this interview that I have given you in Mr. Beecher's statement of it does or does not comport with the objects which Mr. Tilton had in hand, and which he had been pursuing, with the views and purposes which he and his friend Moulton had been exposing in every possible way to Mr. Beecher, as the reasons governing their conduct. Now, when Mr. Tilton says, as he does in this interview, that there were some things said which he does not remember, and when Mr. Beecher then comes and gives this narrative, and there is no denial, either of the principal narrative or of the cause of reconciliation, you must understand that it is absolutely proved before you, upon every rule of evidence, even if the witnesses stood equal, that this narrative of Mr. Beecher is correct.

THE MAY INTERVIEW.

Now there came to be another interview in May, and this was at Mr. Tilton's house.

"There was some—there had been some—either they had not fulfilled some agreement, or there was some kind of dissatisfaction with me, but I cannot recall what it was. I only know that when I went in Mr. Tilton received me mouthy, and then, after a little conversation and explanation which took place, he became gracious, and we fell into an easy and unbusiness-like chat, and that in the course of it, sitting there in the old fashioned way in his house, I went up and argued, sat down on his knee, as it were, to make the appeal closer, and when I was there Mrs. Tilton came into the room and burst out laughing. I recollect that interview, and I think, when she came into the room, she came up and kissed me very cordially.

Now, that is followed by this statement of Mr. Beecher:

"Q.—During this Spring, and all of the time you have now named, the latter half of May, did you understand that the ill feeling between you and Mr. Tilton, the misunderstanding, was removed? A.—I did; I thought the difficulty was all dissipated, and that the only thing remaining was the performance of the undertakings in which we had engaged."

Now, when Mr. Tilton is recalled for this interview in the last half of May, concerning which he had given no evidence in his direct testimony, he disposes of it by saying that this sitting on the knees, he thinks, occurred ten years before. Well, we have his say-so for that. He doesn't connect it with anything except that it was about some book that he had written ten years before; but he does not deny the kiss of reconciliation, although he does not think the sitting on the knee occurred at that time; but he shows you that this sitting on the knee did occur; that fact occurred and therefore you have only this question left. He doesn't dispute the character of the interview, he does not dispute the harmony and the kiss of reconciliation, but he tries to dispose of the absolute assurance that there was a removal of all ill-feeling, or show of ill-feeling, in the harmony between him and Mr. Beecher and the renewed purposes of co-operation for the improvement of Mr. Tilton's condition, which Mr. Beecher had so readily acceded to.

BEECHER NEVER ACCUSED OF ADULTERY.

And now, gentlemen, let me once for all call your attention to a final question, which was put by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, both to Mr. Tilton, when he was on the stand, and to Mr. Moulton also; and that was: "During all these interviews, taking them in a body, did Mr. Beecher ever deny the adultery?" and the answer is, "No; he never did. And for the best of reasons, for when I asked Mr. Beecher, not only displacing, one by one, all the supposed admissions, all the implied admissions, all the recited admissions—I ask him:

"Mr. Beecher, did Mr. Moulton, or Mrs. Moulton, or Mr. Tilton, ever, from the beginning of this matter in December, 1870, down to your last interview with either of them, ever, use you of adultery, ever impute carnal connection, ever suggest this impropriety in any form or manner?"

He answers you:

"No person ever did in my house, in either of their houses, from the lips of either of these persons."

And adds, that the first word of the kind from any lips would have been the last moment of any interview between them. So you see how easy it is by a form of question and answer, to make apparent proof until it is searched and probed and shown to be worthless. Mr. Beecher never did deny adultery; never did deny carnal connection; *never was accused*, by word, by hint, by suspicion, indicated in any form; and the whole course of this affair shows the utter impossibility of Mr. Beecher having submitted in any of this intercourse, to get his friendship, to obtain his aid, and he is justified on every principle of human nature when he says to you in his evidence, The whole force of my interviews with all these parties—Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton—was utterly inconsistent with there being an idea of that form and degree of criminality, without imputing the utmost infamy to all of them, and we recognize that. How are these respectable people, as they would have themselves considered, to explain this long-continued intercourse and intimacy, and effort to get the services either on money, or in aid, in help, in support, in reinstitution of Mr. Tilton in employment or in character or in credit—how are they to accomodate those courses of conduct to and with him on their part, in anything but the basest compromise and money settlement of this grave disgrace?

MR. EVARTS QUOTES AN AUTHORITY.

I ask your Honor's attention to a case of Geils vs. Geils, in 6th Notes of Cases in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts, page 101. The facts were: A witness, a gentleman of great respectability, who had been called in as mediator, testified that he had visited the husband, communicated to him the charges made against him, and the husband, in effect, admitted the charges. The witness added that he considered the husband's conversation to be an admission of the truth of the charge, but the witness also stated that before leaving, he took wine with the husband, entered into a general conversation, and shook hands at parting. Held: Not sufficient proof of guilt.

"Now, considering"—

the court, say—

"the nature of the expression said to have been made use of by Mr. Geils, I cannot possibly conceive how all this conduct is to be reconciled with the belief that he was guilty of the offense imputed to him. How is it possible to conceive that the gentleman in Mr. Hume's situation, having received this communication from Mrs. Geils and the confession from Mr. Geils, could sit down with him, drink a glass of wine with him, talk with him—as he says he did—of the road he had been making at Queens Charlton, shake hands with him at parting, and conduct himself as, he admits, he would not have done if Mr. Geils had been convicted of the offense? The belief of Mr. Hume at this time was that Mr. Geils was not only guilty of the offense, but that he had confessed it, and where is the difference between that and his being convicted of the offense? It is impossible to reconcile the evidence of Mr. Hume with his conduct upon the occasion."

And that is the way the law always deals with words of witnesses where they are confronted and compared with their conduct. It does not hesitate to say of Mr. Hume: You profess to be a respectable gentleman; you now come here to repeat, after information from a wife of charges against a husband, of confessions of the husband, and you go on and associate with them just the same as it would have gone on if this gentleman had had no guilt, no dishonor, no criminality that he was avowing before you; you tell us you would not so treat him if he had been convicted, and yet you tell us that the wife had told you and the husband had assented. Gentlemen, the law says people must understand that here, as in the practical intelligence of mankind, "actions speak louder than words." Even in a matter like that, where Hume had no relation in the matter except that interview and that conversation, the experienced court of England rejects his evidence and charges that as no confession, that we cannot believe in it, for your conduct shows you could not have believed in it; your conduct shows it never could have happened. But when this test, thus remorselessly applied in the case I have stated, comes to be applied to the parties, to the social relations renewed, to the adulterer reintroduced into the family, this kissing the wife before the husband and this talk; now this misunderstanding that has arisen, this degree of guilt, of interference which you, Elizabeth, have stopped, and which Mr. Beecher has taken blame to himself for—that is all over; let everything be as it was before; come to the house just as before; each of you has honorably stated that all this defilement, this irregularity, and this affection, each shares the blame. But Mrs. Tilton, according to Mr. Tilton, on the very act of adultery, never admitted that she was to blame at all, or that there had been any sin committed by anybody, and that it was all pure and right and justifiable; but now this exposed to you that each of these parties, the clergyman and the parishioner, each feels that this thing never should have occurred; that grounds for opinion, even on the part of the husband, much more any real fact to sustain such an opinion of the attraction of the wife's allegiance from the husband, and its implication even in undue affection toward the clergyman, never should have occurred. The wife should have prevented it, the clergyman should have prevented it, each exonerating the other, and each taking blame upon himself or upon herself. Now, gentlemen, you must think that the community in which we live, the people that make up respectable society with us, are upon a much lower level of integrity of conduct, which

and to Mrs. Morse these interviews with Mr. Beecher, of his own and of Mr. Moulton's, was too much for his case, and the next morning he came in and said he wished to correct his evidence, that he did not have any communications of any kind with Mrs. Morse after the month of December, 1870, and so he could not have told her [Mrs. Morse] anything about what occurred between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, or between him [Mr. Tilton] and Mr. Beecher, or him [Mr. Tilton] and Mr. Moulton, or between him [Mr. Tilton] and his wife in respect of the retraction, and so forth. Now, there is an instance of the memory that comes and goes—goes at night and comes in the morning; there is an instance the necessities of counsel fetch and carry, and yet it must be natural, as they said in the "School for Scandal" of *Miss Vermilyon's* complexion.

WHAT THE WITNESSES SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

And let me show you how the testimony is about the relations of this gentleman with Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Andrews comes and says, at Mr. Tilton's desire I brought him into connection with Mrs. Woodhull in the early days of May, 1871, and there was time enough during the remaining three weeks of May, before the 22d of May, for Mr. Tilton to have told this story as he pleased; enough to sustain that card, and Mr. Tilton had not yet got any practical proofs of his re-institution; he had not collected any money from Mr. Bowen, and he had not got restored to the *Independent*, and he had nothing but the contributions of respectable gentlemen, in which Mr. Beecher certainly was not a participant, nor Mr. Beecher's friend, Mr. Claflin, in the constitution of the *Golden Age*, and he thought that it was quite as well while he was healing the wound ostensibly and saving his family, henceforth to find some open mouth of irresponsible imputation that should keep alive excitement and sustain solicitudes. And there you have his open proposition, through the convenient agency of Woodhull & Claflin's card, to make this charge, and for fear that that would not be evidence enough to show that they knew nothing particular about it, I brought you Tilton's testimony that at that time the woman knew all that she published in the Fall of 1872, and he was horror-stricken to find it out. Now, I shut Mrs. Morse's ear by the testimony, if I did not shut her mouth. But this testimony shows [Mr. Evarts here looked for some papers, and the sentence was not finished.] Now, besides this we have evidence entirely trustworthy that, although Mr. Andrews has given us three weeks' start nearly of acquaintance, invited by Mr. Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull, before the publication of this card, yet, from our witnesses, Mrs. Palmer, Woodley, and Gray, we take this intimacy between the Woodhull lady and Mr. Tilton in the late Winter or early Spring of 1871. Now Mrs. Palmer says that Mrs. Woodhull read to her (Mrs. Palmer) that card of the 22d of May, 1871, before it was published.

"Q.—Can you recollect whether, before she read that card in that way, there was any conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, on the subject of the charge against Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; once in the back office Mrs. Woodhull was speaking of this charge against Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton started up, his face flushed, and said: 'Victory, that is not true; my wife is as pure as snow; and no such relation ever existed between Mr. Beecher and my wife; it is false.'

Q.—Did he say anything about never having told her so? A.—He said: 'I never told you so; you may have inferred it from what I have said.'

Q.—What was Mrs. Woodhull's reply? A.—Mrs. Woodhull stepped up to him and laid both hands on his shoulders, facing him, and said, 'Now, Theodore, Theodore, you know it is not in the nature of things that a man and woman should be thrown together as Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton have been, and have nothing of that kind take place between them.' He soon left the room."

Now, when Mr. Tilton is recalled and asked about this interview, all that he denies is the "Victory;" he says that he never called that woman "Victory." Well, that does not deny the conversation. That may be an error of the narrator, or it may be true. You have the oath of one and of the other as to the "Victory." We have it conceded that "Victoria" and "Theodore" was the ordinary method of address between this gentleman and this lady; and "Victory" is all that he denies of that conversation.

TILTON'S EFFORT TO MAKE OUT AN ALIBI.

Now, there is some effort at making out a sort of alibi. Mrs. Woodhull's statement, when she does finally publish it, in 1872, gives us two persons as sources of some of the information about to Mrs. Woodhull; but she gives her narrative and bases it upon what Mr. Tilton told her. Her story, therefore, ought to be that Mr. Tilton told her. Let us see what Mr. Tilton does in regard to the pretensions of Mrs. Woodhull's article, that Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, a great intimate in Mr. Tilton's family, had poured into Mrs. Woodhull's ear considerable information, and that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had had a long interview with her, and had told her the same, or the rest of the story. Mr. Tilton furnishes this refutation of both of these sources of Mrs. Woodhull's information in the publication which he makes as a part of his "true story." Fortunately this part was preserved, and was produced from the original in Mr. Tilton's own hand. It is the tail-piece of the "True Story," of which we furnished the introduction. He publishes this refutation of Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis' share in Mrs. Woodhull's publication:

"Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, of Providence, was given as a chief witness in Mrs. Woodhull's scandalous Beecher-Tilton libel. But in a note just received from her in Europe Mrs. Davis thus utterly repudiates, in gross and in detail, the statements concerning my own relation to the case, and gives the most damaging direct blow to the whole libel that has yet been rendered."

And then he quotes from the letter of Mrs. Davis:

"In relation to the Tilton vs. Beecher affair, I have only this to say, I was never on any terms of intimacy with the families of either party. I never visited at Mrs. Tilton's but once in my life, and that was ten years ago, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. A year or two ago I called at Mr. Tilton's house for some books which I had lent to Mr. Tilton. I then saw Mrs. Tilton for ten or fifteen minutes. I have met Mrs. Tilton three or four times at the houses of mutual friends, but at no time has there been the slightest approach to a confidential conversation between us, nor have I insinuated that there had been. If Mrs. Tilton has ever in my presence spoken of Mr. Beecher, it has been in terms of respect, as a man of honor and her Pastor. I did believe that Mrs. Woodhull was going to do a great work for woman; I am grieved that she has failed in what she gave promise of doing."

Mrs. Stanton, in a letter to a friend in New-York, which Mr. Tilton produces as a voucher for his statement that Mrs. Stanton had not given any information to Mrs. Woodhull, writes, under date of Botson, Nov. 5, 1872:

"I have had a grand time visiting friends here, but my pleasure has been greatly marred by this Woodhull paper. I thought it dead. False in one point, false in all, is a good old Latin motto."

And certainly no greater authority of common law in this State has lived in the century than Mrs. Cady Stanton's father, Daniel Cady, the great lawyer.

"The filthy language she puts into my mouth is utterly false; I never spoke to that woman but once on the subject, about five minutes, fortunately in the presence of one witness, a gentleman, and simply replied in general terms to a question, that I had heard the rumor; say this to T. T., and tell him I shall stand by him in the hour of need."

Now, Mr. Andrews tells you that he was the gentleman who was present when Mrs. Stanton had her interview with Mrs. Woodhull; and nobody has undertaken to produce that interview as covering any greater length or breadth of communication than is given to it in this letter of Mrs. Stanton. I produce this letter of Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis, and this statement of Mrs. Stanton—not because they are in themselves evidence, but because they are made evidence by Mr. Tilton presenting them as a correct and truthful statement of the connection of these ladies with any communication to Mrs. Woodhull—falsifying the proposition that either of them made any such communication, and putting it as a part of his narrative, under his own hand, that precluded the idea that either of them had made such communication. It is in evidence against him; and it is true, for the letters speak for themselves, and the ladies are not impeached, in character or in any way. Now, you see, that having shut Mrs. Morse's ear, I have now shut the mouths of Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Davis. What mouth and ear were there that could come together for communication on this scandal, except Mr. Tilton's and Mrs. Woodhull's? She published in her paper that he told her; and she put it upon his telling, although, as she says, she had these previous communications from these ladies, of more or less of the information. But I do not put much stress upon that.

Mr. Beach—It is 1 o'clock.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson said: Mr. Evarts, Mr. Beach has a case in another court, and he requests that you proceed without him this afternoon.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, if your Honor please; Mr. Beach mentioned it to me.

Proceeding with his address, he said:

You will perceive, gentlemen, very readily, that any movements or disposition, either on the part of Mr. Beecher, or on the part of Mr. Tilton, or on the part of Mr. Moulton, as the friend of either, to prevent the publicity of the scandal, carries no imputation of recognition of fault of any kind in the just consideration of candid minds. But it is not easy to avoid the scandal. If there ever was a vindication, both of a repudiation of such a disposition and of the solicitudes that readily may be felt and of the sacrifices that readily should be made to prevent scandal and agitation concerning reputations, and controversies concerning neighborhoods and families and churches and sects, denominations, divisions of society, religious opinions, and religious connections, the experience of the enormous mischief which, by persistently malign influences, have prevented the necessary and proper desire and duty of every honest man connected with this matter to prevent scandal. This history, I say, will exhibit in the strangest light the propriety of such dispositions and of such efforts. But the plaintiff has thought it necessary for him on the failure of all proofs of any acts tending to support his charge, and on the great risk of any credulity accepting the stories of confessional conversations and a clear knowledge that a correct reading, an intelligent, honest interpretation of the workings of Mr. Beecher so far from giving countenance to the idea of his guilt are the strongest evidence, as I shall have the honor to impress upon you before I close my address, of his innocence, has tried even the more remote method of affixing to certain lines of conduct an argumentative or inferential view of guilt as lying at the bottom of these lines of conduct; and the fact of this intimacy of Mr. Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull, however successfully they might have hoped to be in limiting the evidence of it to such a view and estimate of it as might suit Mr. Tilton's purposes, that fact existed, and the fact of this warning card, in May, 1871, and of the final promulgation of the scandal and of the mischief that followed therefrom in the year 1872, being facts that could not be replaced—an adventurous scheme, worthy of the superficial ingenuity of this plaintiff, that presents a very good view of things until the cover is lifted and the feebleness of the folly is exposed—led to the affirmative introduction of the theory, on his part, that all this association and operation with Mrs. Woodhull was to be seen down as a continuous and impressive confession of guilt to conceal on the part of Mr. Beecher. Now, as I have said, a suppression of scandal may worthily be imputed as a motive to any and all of these parties, and Mr. Tilton has taken pains to give the most direct and the most conclusive evidence that that was his desire and his purpose.

TILTON ENRAPTURED WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Now we come to take up the challenge thrown down to us that this intimacy of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton with this lady, Mrs. Woodhull, was a concession to their purpose of aiding in protecting from public gaze the faults, the errors, the crimes, the guilt of Mr. Beecher. We then proved that intimacy; we laid it before you in its true dimensions, and forced, step by step, this plaintiff from every cover of falsehood with which he seeks to disguise, and to limit and exhibit it to you as an enthusiasm of his for Mrs. Woodhull's principles, and an infatuation with the charms of her society and her person. We show you in various ways how completely enraptured he was with her—his life of her, his letters to her to public men, his presiding at her meeting, his personal familiarities, his habitual association with her, and all that makes up an intimate association of a man with a woman for whose charms of mind and of person he feels a strong impression. Now, in regard to this lady, never suitably to be brought into this inquiry, except as it was forced upon our attention by the course of the plaintiff, she remained a veiled priestess to our mortal gaze until the very last days of the trial. And I am sure, whether she be a Pythoness or a Phryne, a Sappho or an Aspasia, through the long course of distant allusion to her that marks the course of this testimony, it would be very difficult to determine; but yet, behind all there seems to be a general misapprehension that there was danger of her being misconstrued or misunderstood; that with her great and public repute she is one of those persons whose character evinces itself and needs not to be explained or commented upon. All I can say—if any personal observation of her is to be drawn from the moments in which for the first time in the court-room I set eyes upon her—and I can only say that if the delicacy of trust and honor which she exhibited, and for which she should have fair credit, in disclosing to the public the correspondence which had only an implied obligation of privacy, because it occurred between a gentleman and a lady, that if the least approach to that sense of honor and of duty had characterized this Sir Philip Sydney of this case, there would never have been any occasion for this trial, no opportunity for these wrong perversions of truth and these tangles of misrepresentation and falsehood. Now, for some reason or other, Mr. Tilton found it necessary to present his relations with this lady upon the narrowest possible footing of personal appreciation, regard, and famiuarity, as if his character somehow was to lose by every touch or trait in this intercourse. I don't see from anything disclosed on this trial how Mrs. Woodhull has ever deserved any such treatment at his hands or at the hands of Mr. Moulton or at the hands of Mrs. Moulton. I find no evidence that she has ever courted their favor, and I see abundant evidence that she had, in a large measure, that favor accorded to her by all three of these persons. Now, we have shown that this intimacy was of the closest character in the sense of habitual enjoyment of one another's society, the great frequency of Mr. Tilton's resort to the office and the lunches of Mrs. Woodhull day by day, and the only objection to the truthfulness of our evidence in that particular that I have noticed is the prosuction of the witness who proves that Mr. Woodley, the colored waiter, or clerk, or office lad, or whatever he was, was mistaken in thinking that they went up stairs to lunch at Delmonico's; and Mr. Longhi, Superintendent of that house for years, knowing everybody in the world who frequents it, and well known as a man of the highest character, he comes to you to prove the fact that the second floor under what was the restaurant was not then used, but he proves the fact that you had to ascend a flight of steps to get to the floor that was used, and that there was near by, within twenty feet, a descent into another restaurant beneath. And Mr. Longhi, knowing Mr. Tilton, knowing Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood as near neighbors, having habitually resorted to his cafe, was not asked at all to say that Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood did not lunch at his establishment as Woodley has stated.

TILTON CONTRADICTED IN HIS TESTIMONY.

Learn to discover how feeble and foolish are these little touches of apparent contradiction to bring into doubt accuracy about a matter concerning which accuracy is not of the least account, and confirmation of the main substance of the story by the omission to contradict. So, too, there was not any reason why Mr. Tilton should deny that he went in bathing with Mrs. Woodhull, except that he did not wish to have the fact appear and that there may be no mode of proving it if he denied it. And that simply brings him face to face with Mr. Gallaher, the man who drove them to Coney Island as the resort for bathing, took their watches from them, missed them from their carriage for a time that would be taken for a bathe, and received them, if not dripping from the sea, at least to resume possession of their watches and to drive home. Why is this? What is its value? First, as showing the particular falsehood itself. Second, as showing the falsification in purpose of the relations between Mr. Tilton and this lady as not being personal and of his own choice and to his own satisfaction; and then to put off upon Mr. Beecher the minimum of concession possible on Mr. Tilton's part as ascribable to Mr. Beecher. Then, when we come to the house—"Were you about the house up stairs?" "Never, except once. Mrs. Woodhull took me up to show how empty it was when it had been stripped of all its furniture, and I went over the house in that way, and that is the only time." Well, that ends it if nobody can contradict it. It shows that his familiarities were not of a personal character; that he was only up there by chance to have the nakedness of the house exhibited to him—but the witness came; their witness, and our witness. Mr. Andrews repeatedly saw him up stairs, repeatedly saw him in the rooms of resort up stairs—the rooms of Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood—a sort of library bed-room, as I understand it. The cook speaks of it over and over again, gives instances of its being the habit of Mr. Tilton to be familiarly up stairs. "Tom, wait for me until I go down. Tom are you coming—wait for me until I go down," and every degree of familiarity of what we call having a run of the house. This is brought home to Mr. Tilton. Then Mr. Cowley comes and describes one evening in one of these salons that Mrs. Woodhull held, in which—greater than Mme. Roland—she had guests greater than the philosophers of France. And he gives you a conversation between himself, Mr. Tilton, and Mrs. Woodhull in which all this scandal about Mr. Beecher is talked about, and Mrs. Tilton is talked about, and Mr. Beecher's mistresses are talked about, and Mr. Tilton's relations are talked about, and the necessity and purpose of bringing Mr. Beecher to the maintenance of free-love doctrines are talked about, and Mr. Cowley as being a rather hard-headed man, a practicing lawyer of twenty years' standing, and who obviously knew very well what he was about, undertook to represent to Mrs. Woodhull that if she would put her logic to this or that statement she would see that although it may be possible that a leading clergyman might have a liaison with one woman in the congregation, it would be very difficult to keep such relations with two women, much less a dozen. But we have a narrative of this intimacy and the character of it in that touching little dialogue where Mrs. Woodhull with proper delicacy dropped her voice so that Mr. Tilton should not hear, and which our learned friends insisted upon bringing out in the cross-examination because the rules of evidence did not allow us to prove it, and they thought that with our feint to get it, and it was only a feint, they might discover something, and they brought out this interesting little colloquy where Mrs. Woodhull told Mr. Cowley that Mr. Tilton was her ideal of a man. Mr. Cowley ventured to say, or suggested, that apparently Mr. Tilton reciprocated that sentiment toward her as a woman, and she replied with emphasis, I know he does. Now, there is not any impropriety in that. Nothing is more beautiful than that the affections should be clarified in glass, but she made a further statement of the truth about it. Don't let us have the addition of all this agreeable intelligence, and put upon us the necessity of proving it. And then the letter that is finally unearthed which Mr. Tilton writes to Mr. Davis, the husband, is it not of Pauline Wright Davis?

Mr. Abbott—Andrew Jackson Davis.

Mr. Evarts—Andrew Jackson Davis, the very head, I believe, of the Spiritualists, more spiritual than the Spiritualists themselves, in which he commends to his attention Mr. Tilton's life of Victoria Woodhull, and desires his criticism upon—Tilton expressing himself, I think, a favorable opinion about it.

"I want you and your wife to read carefully my narrative of the life and spiritual experience of Mrs. Woodhull, and then to give me your exact impression of the tale. Some people refuse to believe what is so marvelous, but I understated rather than overstated the facts which were originally communicated to me"—

Mr. Evarts—I suppose it should be "by her authority;" it is printed, "my authority."

"Tell Mrs. Davis to write more for the *Golden Age*, and do the same yourself. Fraternally yours,
THEODORE TILTON.

HOW THE INTIMACY PROGRESSED.

Now see how this intimacy had progressed. Mrs. Moulton tells you that Mrs. Woodhull was at least a dozen times at Mr. Moulton's house during this period of their intimacy. Her narratives of her own visits to Mrs. Woodhull I shall make the subject of particular remark. But all this is a true exposition of the relations of this plaintiff and of Mr. Moulton, and of Mrs. Moulton to this lady. If I be right in the proposition that the first knowledge must have come to Mrs. Woodhull from Mr. Tilton of all that part of her publication, of that part of her knowledge which she possessed, to say as to what passed in the end of December in the private rooms of Moulton's and of Mr. Beecher's house—if I be right in that, you will see how the stream of the purpose and influence ran on in Mr. Tilton's name and interest with this lady, that the same irresponsible publications of her wild and rhapsodical sheet would have answered the purpose of promoting the knowledge of the scandal without carrying trace or responsibility to Mr. Tilton, and in the form and the guise that would enable him to see such wild and extravagant slanders. I don't remember how opprobrious the terms were, but he certainly condemned them in the severest manner; how all that could be compatible on his part with the publication that he had desired and promoted.

BEECHER'S WITNESSES UNCONTRADICTED.

Now, gentlemen, this leads me to consider what is called the whole policy of silence, and before taking up that general head of which this Woodhull intimacy forms a part of the considerations, let me call your attention to the entire absence on the part of Mr. Tilton, when he was called to the stand, of any contradiction of either Woodley or Gray, or Alice Giles or Tom Cooke or Cowley. Not one word of Cowley's evidence is contradicted, nor of Mrs. Palmer's, except in a very slight instance, to which I called attention. It must then be conceded that in the first place we have shown repeated falsehoods on his part in his narrative; second, systematic and purposed falsehood on the character that he has sought to impose upon you in your understanding and in your experience of that intimacy. Now, about the policy of silence. Well, the particular degree and form of this intimacy as imputed by our witnesses and not denied by Mr. Tilton when he returned, I need but lightly touch upon. They are the familiarities at the office, they are the familiarities at the house, his habitual presence in the upper story, the enjoyment of refreshments late at night in the upper rooms of the house, in regard to which Mr. Tilton says he never took refreshments in these upper rooms. I need not insist upon it. The whole matter ceases to be legitimate in this case only on meeting the proposition of the plaintiff introduced in his testimony that his relations with Mrs. Woodhull were of self-sacrifice in respect of character, convenience, and feeling for the interests of Mr. Beecher, and, perhaps, also of his wife.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE OF NO VALUE.

Now, the policy of silence, as it is called, is of no value in this case, unless to carry an inference or argument that because Mr. Beecher knew of, concurred in, aided in the policy of silence, therefore it is an evidence of guilt. Why, gentlemen, at once the whole line of impression of such an argument falls when we have disclosed to you the misery and misfortune of this family, the disturbance of the affections between husband and wife, and the conceded self-reproach of Mr. Beecher in regard to his participation in these results as they were imputed to him, as they were in his mind made a subject of impression from which—to which he trusted. But you will see, and have seen, that all this policy of silence was not of Mr. Beecher's choosing. Now, there is no disguise on the part of this plaintiff, nor on the part of his actor-friend, Mr. Moulton, in the presentation to you, directly and affirmatively, that it was his policy and his efforts, and the anxiety was that Mr. Beecher should not, by any frankness that belonged to his nature, fling in his defiance in any controversy that Bowen might raise against him which would lead to publicity, for nobody had seen on the part of Mr. Beecher or their own testimony any desire to keep anything quiet; he had not asked anybody to keep anything quiet, and he did not ask anybody to keep anything quiet. It was his concurrence in a right and duty on his part to preclude scandal in its general mischief, in its injury to himself and his relations to society, and especially to the fame of the woman. And the very point of the thing with Mr. Tilton was: Why here I am ruined in public repute. These scandals about my profligacy, about my vicious indulgences have blasted my character, and everything in the nature of evidence of discord between Mrs. Tilton and myself, of the break, of the flight on her part, and a consideration from me of all these shades as the basis of imputations of cruelty or disaster in my domestic affairs, puts the final and destructive plunge into irrecoverable despair of all my personal and my family fortunes. And under that inference the policy of silence is accepted and submitted to; and now observe how, if this had been an honest policy—if there had been anything in it on the part of this plaintiff, why is Mr. Moulton accepted and made to have the holding in both his hands of this matter, and threatening silence and disclosure as their pleasure, as they find it useful in their purpose—how that policy would have been absolutely successful. Here were three persons possessed of knowledge of what they desired to be kept secret, and if there was a necessity of bringing in Mr. Moulton as a fourth, why, then, his fidelity could be trusted; and all the machinery of silence, and all the machinery of suppression which afterward came to such active operation had no place whatever. It was these elaborate schemes and contrivances came into play to keep up that dishonest shifting from silence to promulgation that was the policy of the scheme, and that actuated the movements of Tilton and Moulton all through from that time forward. See to it that you, Mr. Beecher, have no confidants and take no advice but ours; see to it that you run no risks of promulgation by not imparting these disturbed relations of the confidences even to your wife; we then shall be able to manage silence on our part; and then see what a ponderous system of suppressions and disclosures came to be the occasions of solicitude and of confidence, when in fact, and in truth these two men were laughing at Mr. Beecher all the while, and were keeping alive and reviving rumors and suspicions whenever the natural course of things would have buried under and extinguished them.

HOW BEECHER ACTED.

Now, just see how Mr. Beecher acted when this whole matter was in his hands, provided you believe that there is one word of truth in the imputed relations of guilt between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Now you have a resort of the wife in flight from an exasperated husband, knowing of her guilt, to Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher's introduction of the lady to the keen search of his wife's scrutiny, and the ready and prompt resort to Mr. Bell, and the proposition for his deliberation and conclusion whether all the deaconesses and all the matrons of Plymouth Church should not be made confidants of this difficulty. Now you don't see any disposition of silence on the part of Mr. Beecher, and yet to say that he, conscious of the guilt of himself and of the woman, conscious of the knowledge of the husband of the guilt of himself and the woman, understanding the nature of Theodore Tilton who would be exasperated in the last degree by this final blow, this final disgrace, that this woman who adored him and whom he flattered himself, he could turn as wax to his purposes in any shape he chose, had actually found him insupportable, had actually had to choose between sacrifice of home and of respectability in one form, and the sacrifice of honor and of character and of submission to disgrace in the other by remaining at that home; then to suppose that Mr. Beecher was to let in the wicked scope and the unmeasured malice of Mr. Tilton, which he had been aware of in his whisperings for years, and then the examinations of the wife, and of the matrons into this woman, thus putting into a microscopic gaze of these intelligent and yet astonished companions and friends of hers the fact of there being no ideal home at all, no worship and protection of the wife on the part of the husband—the destruction and injury, and then the inquiries, when did it begin, how did it arise, how did it widen itself, what passed between you and your husband, what has been your conduct, why is it that you have preserved the professions of this idolatry for this Mr. Tilton and this worship of the hearthstone at which he sat—all that you are to believe that a clergyman invited openly. Ah! no wonder our learned friends tried to keep this evidence out when we sought to get it in, but only Divine Providence can understand why they introduced it when they had succeeded in shutting our mouths. But there it is, and it strikes right down in the root of the case that Mr. Beecher had a consciousness that made silence and its policy, suppression and its interests his policy, and when you find him alone, he is ready to scatter it to the winds, and when we find them dealing with the same situation, we find them urging him to save Tilton and his affairs, and save the wife from this exposure of the broken condition of the affections of that family, and of this false charge against Mr. Beecher.

SENDING BESSIE TURNER TO SCHOOL.

Now, we go on with little items of importance, and first Bessie Turner. Well, what is Bessie Turner and what turn does she serve in this matter of silence? Why Mr. Moulton says—and I believe he is the only one who speaks of it on the part of the plaintiff; Mr. Tilton has nothing to say about it—Mr. Moulton says that one day he "spoke to Mr. Beecher about this girl being a person who possessed some information, that she was a dangerous person to have about, that she was what Mr. Tilton called a prattler, and knew of the facts as between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. And"—

"I said to Mr. Beecher it was better she was out of the way than here, and Mr. Beecher said he thought so, too; and I said to Mr. Beecher Mr. Tilton could not afford to pay her expenses, and he said, 'I will pay the expenses, or I will do anything that is necessary to keep this story down.'"

Now, gentlemen, it depends entirely upon what the interests about Bessie Turner's prattling were. Mr. Beecher might very well have felt: Well, Bessie Turner has told me these stories about Mr. Tilton, and if the restoration of Mr. Tilton is to be accomplished, although there is not anything in these stories, as you assure me—no truth in them—nevertheless, the girl, for aught I know, may be telling them over again; and I see that it is important for Mr. Tilton, and the plans for his restoration, that she should be properly disposed of, and receive a good education. Now, there is no imputation upon Mr. Beecher in that. The question is one only for his generosity. But mark the way in which Mr. Moulton puts it to him: I think she ought to be sent away, but I do not think that Mr. Tilton can afford it, and you ought to assist him because he cannot afford it." If they had wanted her sent away on Mr. Beecher's account, why should Mr. Tilton trouble himself to pay that expense? Why should it be put in this circuitous way by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher—that "you ought to help Mr. Tilton bear a burden that he needs to incur on his own account, but which he cannot well bear in his present condition." If the plea had been that she was to be sent away on Mr. Beecher's account, why should not Mr. Beecher pay the bills? So you see that however you take these people there is a hold, unconsciously, upon them, so that while they contrive, and shape, and manipulate the story, they leave, nevertheless, some spile of truth sticking up to give character to the whole fabric. But Mr. Beecher says that, so far from his knowing anything about sending Bessie Turner away before she went, or being consulted as to any policy in sending her away, all he knew about it was that when the first tenth bills came in, Mr. Moulton said to him: "Here are these bills of Bessie Turner's; I am making a good many payments for Mr. Tilton; I think that you ought to help her; you ought to bear this burden;" and Mr. Beecher says, "Very well," and furnishes the money. But, as has been exposed to you, the decisive and conclusive disposition of this matter of Bessie Turner is shown in the guarantees against her story that were taken by Mr. Tilton before she went away. They were guarantees against the stories about his (Tilton's) irregularities with her, and nothing else. As to these two letters, in respect to which there is evidence, when Mr. Tilton is recalled he only denies dictating the short letter, which is this:

"The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed and carried me screaming to his own, and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie."

He denies dictating the short letter. The long letter, which is the one that he did dictate, as Bessie Turner testifies, he has not denied having dictated; and that letter confesses the fact of his approaches to her, but gives these approaches an honorable character, and throws upon poor Mrs. Morse the responsibility of having made Bessie Turner think that there was any wrong intention about the approaches.

BEECHER'S LETTER TO MRS. MORSE.

Then they say that there was suppression shown in the disposition that Mr. Beecher was induced to make of a letter that Mrs. Morse wrote to him in the end of January, 1871. Mr. Beecher was induced, on Mr. Tilton's representations, to write in reply what seems to me a very sensible letter on his part, in any view of the matter:

"*Mrs. Judge Morse:*

MY DEAR MADAM: I should be very sorry to have you think that I had no interest in your troubles. My course toward you hitherto should satisfy you that I have sympathized with you in your distress. But Mrs. Beecher and I, after full consultation, are of one mind that, under present circumstances, the greatest kindness to you, and to all, will be, in so far as we are concerned, to leave to time the rectification of all the wrongs, whether they prove real or imaginary."

You will recollect that it was in respect to the letter from Mrs. Morse that Mr. Moulton called Mr. Tilton to account before Mr. Beecher, as to whether he had told twelve persons of this trouble that had taken the life out of Mrs. Tilton. There is no other description of the matter than that; and certainly there was trouble enough, and it was a crushing trouble, and it certainly had taken the life out of her force, and the control of her conduct. Well, he said that he had not told twelve; but that he had told quite a number of people; which simply means that he had whispered insinuations against Mr. Beecher, in his relations, of improper solicitations or of interference with the family. But the point was, that he denied that this was true, and that Mrs. Morse could not be credited, because it was not true that he had not money enough to pay for his breakfast; and he appealed to Moulton to say that he had a balance in the bank. Well, Mrs. Tilton's complaint was, that she did not have money enough to pay for breakfast—not that he did not have money in bank. But that is the way these people argued. They say there can be no truth in that statement, because it is not true that I had no money.

THE PERKINS LETTER.

Then comes the Perkins letter. This was a letter from Mr. Perkins to Mr. Beecher, in which he tells his uncle that "Mr. Tilton has been justifying or excusing his wicked intrigues with women by alleging that you have been detected in like adultery, the matter having been hushed up out of consideration for the parties." And then he adds in a postscript:

"I cannot say that Tilton said 'adulteries.' He was referring to you as engaged in intrigues with Mrs. ——, and others, however he may he may have described it. What I am informed of is his excuse for implicating you in similar affairs."

That letter is shown to Mr. Moulton and to Mr. Tilton; and Mr. Tilton suggests that this answer be sent by Mr. Beecher:

"Whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me, (and I know the substance of it,) he has withdrawn and frankly confessed that he had been misled by the statements of one who, when confronted, backed down from his statements."

That was Mr. Tilton's mode of meeting Mr. Frederick Perkins' suggestion that the charges of adulteries that Mr. Tilton had brought forward against Mr. Beecher, were false, and were brought forward to cover his own [Tilton's] admitted profligacy. I find I am mistaken. Mr. Tilton's card was this:

"An enemy of mine, as I now learn, poisoned the mind of Theodore Tilton by telling him stories concerning me. T. T. being angered against me because I had quoted similar stories against him, which I had heard from the same party, retaliated. Theodore and I, through a mutual friend, were brought together, and found, upon mutual explanation, that both were the victims of the same slander."

It is a little more full and explicit in this regard, as Mr. Tilton proposed it. Now, look at that: Here in this very month of February, when Mr. Beecher's nephew, a reputable gentleman, hears of these insinuations, (not a very great observance of the policy of silence going on, on Mr. Tilton's part,) and communicates them to his uncle, Mr. Beecher brings the communication to Mr. Tilton's notice; and Mr. Tilton says: "Send him that as an answer. These adulteries that have been talked about are charges of Bowen. Send him that answer." Mr. Beecher, having, so far as Mr. Tilton was concerned, obtained his view of what would be a proper answer, then proceeds to write what I consider a very proper note to Mr. Perkins:

"Whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me, (and I know the substance of it,) he has withdrawn, and frankly confessed that he had been misled by the statements made by one who, when confronted, backed down from the charges."

Thus far, the letter is quite within the permission and authority of Mr. Tilton.

"In some sense I am not quite free from blame in lending a credulous ear to charges against him, which I now believe to be false. After a full conference and explanation there remains between us no misunderstanding; but mutual good will and reconciliation have taken the place of exasperation. Of course, I shall not trace out rumors which will soon run themselves out, provided they be left alone. If my friends will put their feet silently on the head of slanders and crush them out, the miserable lies will be as dead in New-York, in a little time, as they are in Brooklyn. If the papers do not meddle, these slanders will fall still-born, dead as Julius Cæsar."

Now, you see, gentlemen, that during this month of February, while Mr. Tilton was making these imputations against Mr. Beecher he was not observing the policy of silence, and when the fact is brought to Mr. Beecher's ear, through the letter from Mr. Perkins, Mr. Tilton says, "That can easily be answered." Mr. Beecher does answer it in a suitable manner, and takes it for granted that Mr. Tilton has not been circulating any such reports, but that they are only the echoes of some older rumors that were floating about before there had been any explanation.

Well, then, you see, when Mrs. Woodhull's card in May, let alone, did not produce any serious disturbance, then Mr. Tilton in the Fall, I think in December or November, said that he published "Sir Marmaduke's Musings;" when he finds that things are quiet, and that Mrs. Woodhull is not moving any further, then he publishes it, "for the sake of the poetry," he says, with no motive whatever but the same that actuates an author in publishing any production; this "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," containing a verse that refers to a woman's breast, "Who proved, alas, she, too! false, like the rest"—a poetical insinuation, equally compatible, perhaps, with either view of the case, that this woman to whom he refers and admits it was his wife, had not preserved that entire fealty of undivided affection, but had become entangled in her relations, and he, therefore, pronounces her false, too, in that absolute attention which should be bestowed by a wife. It is wholly compatible with the other view of the case, with a complete violation of the obligations of a wife. Well, now he has the affrontery to tell you that when he wrote that poem he did not think anybody would suppose there was any reference to his wife, and it struck him with astonishment when Mr. Beecher said, "Well, what do you say such things as that for?"—when his wife said "What do you say such things for?"—that he was astonished that anybody should think that, and yet he signed it "Theodore Tilton," and it was continued in a biographical sketch of his own downfall, and in other particulars which nobody could fail to detect. Then he goes along and writes a complaining friend a letter. That is at the end of 1872.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Then comes what he said he had no responsibility for, but concerning which we have given you considerable evidence, and that is the publication of the Woodhull scandal in all its flagrancy in the Fall of 1872. Now, gentlemen, I think the evidence shows this is the true theory of Mr. Tilton's relations to that scandal. I think that in that Spring of 1872 it was within the meditations of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton that a very effective blow of some kind to the proper and natural solicitudes of all they were sworn to prevent—public comment upon the relations of Mr. Tilton and his wife, the situation of his family, instigated a purpose of resorting then to a full publication by Mrs. Woodhull, and that the slips then were brought into existence that Winter and Spring, and that they were shown, as the witnesses have testified, and that they were all ready; and if the enginery of the fortunate visit to Mr. Wilkeson had not produced the effect on Mr. Bowen of procuring the payment of the $7,000—if that slip of his threatening the publishing of the Bowen letter had not brought about the results aimed at, then these slips that were in existence, of Mrs. Woodhull, would have been resorted to as a more powerful engine to accomplish the same result, and then you would see the operation of cause toward effect, the motive and the object. Now, we have given you competent evidence from witnesses whose truth cannot be questioned that these slips were in existence. But, then, the threatened publication of the Bowen letter in the *Golden Age* slip answered the purpose of securing the money, and this engine could be saved for some future use.

THE FRIENDSHIP BROKEN.

But then arose, to come into play, two facts, one that the Woodhull publication stopped in the Spring, and didn't go into the issue of even a single paper until the end of October, the one that contained this paper of Mr. Tilton's, and, second, the fact that Mr. Tilton broke his friendship with Mrs. Woodhull. Why? There was the same need of keeping it up for the suppression of the scandal, if he believed in suppression. But he broke it when Mrs. Woodhull placed before him the slips of another article called "The Tit for Tat" article, and this lady showed that, if Mr. Tilton could expect her aid in the movements of publication that might satisfy his interests about his (Mr. Tilton's) scandal, when he wanted it promulgated, that she might also, perhaps, use the same faculty and independence in promulgating some scandal that he did not want to have published. But, as he said to you, this Tit for Tat article—I am sure I don't know anything about it, except from his description, and I would not want to have Mrs. Woodhull harshly judged upon Mr. Tilton's testimony—touched the reputation of some dozen respectable ladies prominent in the public life of these organizations, whatever they may be, and then he broke friendship with her. And, alas, for ambition, Mr. Tilton's devotion to Mrs. Woodhull, thus unfortunately snapped asunder, went to a withdrawal of his political support from Mrs. Woodhull from the Presidency of the United States, and there occurred one of those great movements in the public affairs of the country which wise statesmen meditate, deliberate, and speculate about, but in respect to which they never came out to meet history, for the difference between Mr. Tilton's support of Victoria Woodhull for the Presidency and her loss of that support—who can estimate in the future destinies of this country? [Laughter.] It was this little "Tit for Tat" article, referring to a wholly private matter, that produced these immense public consequences, not only of withdrawal from her, but an

Mrs. Tilton, in the language she has given you, notes precisely the language that Mr. Beecher used to her?"

That is a lawyer's question; it is a man's question.

"Do you say that your wife said to you that 'Mr. Beecher made a proposition to me to be his wife, with all that that implies?' Do you mean to say that that is the language that Mr. Beecher used to your wife? 'Why, certainly,' says Mr. Tilton. I said, 'Do you say that Mr. Beecher said to Mrs. Tilton—'Mrs. Tilton, I desire you to be a wife to me, with all that that implies,'—do you say that Mr. Beecher used that last phrase, with all that that implies, to your wife? He said: 'I will not say that he used those precise words; that was an inference from the suggestion that she was to be a wife to him.' I said: 'Well, if that part of it is an inference, Mr. Tilton, why may not all of it be her inference from what he has said?'"

And Mr. Tracy pressed that consideration upon Mr. Tilton with proper force of argument. The question then being pressed, what was the proper course for Mr. Tilton to take, under the circumstances, Mr. Tracy replied:

"That depends upon what you want to accomplish. If you want to bury this scandal and extinguish it, I think I can propose a plan that will accomplish it. You want to deny that publication; declare it to be a lie, and destroy the documents you have here.' Mr. Tilton, at that remark of mine, turned and said, 'I will not permit the destruction of these documents. If these documents were destroyed, Mr. Beecher would turn on me and rend me.' I said, 'Mr. Tilton, I can conceive no possible object which Mr. Beecher could have to revive this scandal or this story. It seems to me that every consideration must lead him to with it buried—buried out of sight; and if it is once buried, I can imagine nothing that could induce him to revive it for the purpose of striking you.' 'Well,' he said, 'he thought he could, or if he did not, members of Plymouth Church would.' I said, 'What have the members of Plymouth Church got against you? What motive can they have for reviving this?' He said that the members of Plymouth Church felt that he had been slandering or injuring Mr. Beecher; and in that connection he stated that in 1871, when the thing was discovered, he had spoken harshly of Mr. Beecher; that he had felt harshly toward him, and had spoken very harshly against him; and that members of the church thought that he had been slandering Mr. Beecher; and that in these documents were out of the way, Mr. Beecher would not restrain the members of Plymouth Church who wanted to attack him."

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 76½ | 200 Quicksilver.... 17
100 do.... 76⅝ | 100 North-western.... 39⅝
100 do.... 76¾ | 100 do.... 39¾
1300 do.... 76⅞ | 600 do.... 39⅞
500 do.... 75⅞ | 100 Union Pacific.... 71½
1100 do.... 76¾ | 500 do.... 71⅝
1200 do.... 75⅞ | 100 do.... 71¾
200 do.... s3. 75⅞ | 200 do.... 71⅞
600 do.... 75⅞ | 300 do.... 71⅝
700 do.... 75⅞ | 1000 Lake Shore.... 61
1000 do.... 75⅞ | 100 do.... 61¼
600 do.... 75⅞ | 100 do.... 61⅜
1700 do.... 75⅝ | 100 do.... 61¼
400 do.... 76¾ | 100 do.... 61¼
100 do.... c. 75¾ | 300 do.... 61
100 do.... 76 | 1000 do.... 60¾
700 do.... 75⅝ | 500 do.... 60⅝
100 do.... b3. 75⅞ | 2000 do.... 60½
200 do.... b3. 75⅞ | 1000 do.... 60¾
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 38½ | 3300 do.... 61
1000 Erie Railway.... 18⅞ | 2000 do.... 61
600 do.... 18 | 3500 do.... 61⅛
300 do.... 17⅞ | 5100 do.... 61¼
200 do.... 17⅞ | 1000 do.... 61⅜
100 do.... 17¾ | 1700 do.... 61½
200 do.... 17⅞ | 300 do.... 61⅝
500 Pacific Mail.... 33⅜ | 500 do.... s3. 61¼
1500 do.... 33¼ | 500 do.... 61⅜
1800 do.... 33¾ | 2000 do.... s3. 61
2800 do.... 33⅝ | 100 do.... 61¼
500 do.... s3. 33⅞ | 100 do.... b3. 39½
800 do.... 33½ | 200 St. Paul.... 33½
400 do.... 33¼ | 200 Ohio and Miss.... 23¾
800 do.... 33⅜ | 100 do.... 23¾
400 do.... 33¼ | 100 do.... s3. 23¾
400 do.... 33⅜ | 100 do.... 23⅝
200 do.... 33¼ | 100 do.... b3. 23⅝
300 do.... 33⅜ | 300 do.... 23½
1500 do.... 33⅝ | 100 do.... 23⅜
600 do.... 33⅝ | 100 do.... 23¼
800 do.... 33½ | 100 do.... 23⅜
200 do.... 33¼ | 100 do.... 23
1200 do.... 33½ | 500 St. L. & K. C. & N. b. c.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. Coup. 5s.... 118¾ | 200 Pacific Mail.... 33⅝
23,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 103 | 200 do.... 33¾
2,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.... 102½ | 200 do.... 33⅝
300 West. Union.... 75½ | 900 do.... s3. 33¾
1100 do.... c. 75½ | 100 do.... 33¾
500 do.... 75⅜ | 1100 do.... 33¼
200 do.... b3. 75½ | 400 Pacific Mail.... 33⅜
100 do.... 75⅝ | 100 Erie Railway.... 17⅝
900 do.... 75¼ | 3000 do.... 17¾
200 do.... s3. 75¼ | 100 do.... s3. 17⅝
100 do.... 75⅜ | 200 do.... s5. 17¼
1000 do.... s3. 75⅝ | 1600 Lake Shore.... 61¾
2300 do.... 75⅞ | 500 do.... b3. 61¼
200 do.... s3. 74⅞ | 1600 do.... 61⅜
100 do.... u. r. c. 74⅞ | 100 do.... 61¼
100 do.... 74⅝ | 2000 do.... 61
100 St. Paul.... c. 33⅜ | 1900 do.... s3. 60⅞
100 do.... b3. 33⅜ | 1700 do.... s10. 60⅝
20 Chic. & Alt. pf.... 106 | 600 Union Pacific.... 71¾
300 Ohio & Miss.... 23 | 100 St. L. & kan. City. 8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.... 112⅞
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.... 122½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 124
10,000 U. S. 5s '81, R.... 118
14,000 U.S.5s'81,C.12.118¼

$6,500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.... 125¼
10,000 do.... 125¼
15,000 do.... 125
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.... 125¾
2,000 U.S.5s'81,C.10.... 119⅝
8,000 do.... 119½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Va. 6s, Con., 2d Series.... 45
5,000 Ala. & Sus. 2d.... 20
1,000 C. H.L.& P. 7s.... 111
9,000 Chic., R. I. & P. con. C. G. bds.... 83
2,000 Mor. & E. 1st.... 110½
$2,000 Mor & E. con.... 102
3,000 Erie 2d.... 94½
5,000 Erie 4th.... 89¾
2,000 St. Jos.... 83½
8s, conv.... 83½
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.... 110
5,000 do.... 107
13,000 Mich. So. & N. I.... 106
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s '87.... 102¼
1,000 do. Miss. 2d.... 77
1,000 Pac. R. of M. 2d.... 81
3,000 Un. P. 1st. b. c.... 103
1,000 Un. Pac. 5 s. F.... 91¾
2,000 do.... b. c.... 92
28,000 C. & Pitts. con. S. F.... b. c.... 105
8,000 L. & N. con.... 88
1,000 Tol., P. & War. 1st. Ext. 10's.... 66
20 Fourth N. Bank.... 103
10 do.... 100
35 Merchants' Bank.... 126
200 Quicksilver Min.... 18
200 do.... b. c.... 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
200 do.... 17¾
100 do.... c. 17½
100 do.... 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
100 do.... s3. 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
100 do.... s3. 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
100 do.... 17¾
50 American Ex. b. c.... 83½
100 do.... 83½
100 Wells-Fargo Exp. 77
50 do.... 75
100 do.... 77
5 Adams Exp.... b. c. 100
300 W. U. Tel. b. c.... s3. 75¾
1600 do.... 75⅜
100 do.... c. 75⅝
200 do.... 75⅜
800 do.... b3. 75⅜
2800 do.... 75⅜
500 do.... s3. 75⅜
200 do.... 75⅜
100 do.... u. r. c. 75⅜
200 do.... u. r. c. 75⅜
100 do.... u. r. 74⅞
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The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in thisese columns week by week, until the story completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

The knotty Senatorial question in New-Hampshire was before the Supreme Court of the State yesterday, and short arguments were heard from both sides. That made by the opponents of the Governor and Council went directly to the gist of the matter. It denied the right of these officials to do more than examine the returns and certify the election of those candidates, if any, who had a majority. Whatever lies back of the returns is for the higher tribunal, the Senate, to decide. This view regards the Governor and the Council as a portion of certain convenient and necessary machinery for getting the facts before the Senate, which is practically a just estimate of their function. The votes being counted at the respective polls, the returns must be made to some central officer or officers, who can declare what the general result is. The Democrats rather begged the main question. They were inclined to contest the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the premises. But they ignored the fact that the court had been asked by the Democratic Senators for its opinion. This request, accompanied by one from the Republican Senators, and one from the Assembly, would seem to give the court all the jurisdiction required. That the opinion, when given, will be binding on the Senate, does not necessarily follow.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Democrats to deny that any question of importance is involved in this case. But there is. It is the question whether administrative officers, whose function is merely an auxiliary one, namely, facilitating the collection and transmission of facts, and providing a *prima facie* certificate of election, can assume the authority of the Senate itself and render a decision practically final. If the Governor and Council had referred the case in the Second District to the Senate, and given the election in the Fourth District to TODD, the Senate would have been Republican. If they had referred both cases to the Senate there would have been a tie. The action they did take gave the Senate to the Democrats, and there is no doubt that if the result would have been the opposite, the action would not have been taken. The most favorable construction of the course of the Governor and Council is that they assumed powers, very doubtful at best, for partisan advantage. Such conduct is reprehensible and dangerous, and is precisely of the character of that which the Democratic Party always denounces in its opponents, and is itself, when opportunity offers, always guilty of.

Our readers will find in another column the views of some of the prominent members of the grain trade on the new rules recently adopted for grading grain in this market. These are received with substantially unanimous approval. We believe that there is not much difference of opinion anywhere in regard to the practical advantage, and, indeed, necessity, of rules of this character for a market like ours. The sale of grain by grade, instead of by sample, affords numerous valuable facilities in respect of shipment, settlement of accounts, rapidity of transfer, &c. These are not benefits promised only and dependent on the success of an experiment. They have been amply realized in other markets, and there is no reason why they should not be obtained here. That the system was not adopted long since is one of the standing puzzles of New-York. Undoubtedly the details of the new system will be found capable of improvement. The grain business of New-York has been done so long by another method, which, of itself, has required an enormous amount of peculiar machinery, that it cannot be easily and at once remodeled. But in the long run the system is sure to work well, and whatever is now lacking will in time be supplied.

A curious case has arisen in Texas under the Civil Rights law, or rather in connection with it. On the one hand, the proprietor of an "opera-house" has been fined $500 for refusing to seat a couple of negro women in the parquet. On the other, the editor and proprietor of the Galveston *News* have been summoned before the court to answer for contempt in their comment on the Judge's rulings and opinions. We do not know what the nature of the article was. The Associated Press reporter says it was "moderate in its expressions," and far be it from us to intimate that the Associated Press reporters are not always and everywhere impartial, especially in the South, and with reference to politics. But we have no doubt that, whatever may be the proper technical characterization of the *News'* article, the editor did, in fact, entertain a lively contempt for a court that could fine a white man $500 for any possible injury toward two colored women. Whether on account of his expression of this feeling he ought to be haled before Judge MORRILL, we are not prepared to say.

Five races, of which the chief are the contest for the Westchester Cup, that for the Maryland Stakes, and the Grand National Handicap Steeplechase, ought to draw a large crowd of spectators to Jerome Park to-day. Of the three-year-old fillies who will contend for the Maryland Stakes, Mr. BELMONT'S *Olitipa* is the favorite by long odds, though Mr. SANFORD'S great *Lexington* filly *Fine Work* has numerous believers in her ability to secure the prize. The Westchester Cup is thought to be "a sure thing" for the great Western horse *Ballankeel*, but *Reform* ought to make at least a game struggle for it, and should *Grinstead* run, there will be three worthy competitors for the cup.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF THE GOVERNOR.

Whether Gov. TILDEN is casting sheeps' eyes upon the White House, or merely contenting himself with the more modest hope of becoming a "second-termer," not one of his organs has yet been kind enough to inform us. But, to use the language of other managers of distinguished performers, he is being well "billed." His claims to the admiration of present and future ages are kept well before the people. His biography is sent fluttering up and down the world in all sorts of shapes. The posters and circulars are well distributed. The philosopher of the lofty tower brings the weight of his massive intellect to bear in favor of the Governor, and the Governor has proved that he is not ungrateful. But it is the *World*, after all, which beats the big drum loudest for "our SAMUEL"—a curious instance of fidelity, seeing that the Governor goes to its rival when he has any favors to distribute. His old friends, he doubtless thinks, will be true to him in any case. It is his old enemies who need to have the captivating salt put on their tails.

The *World*, however, is not jealous of the Governor's little flirtation with the occupant of the big tower. It gave him yesterday the most beautiful "notice" which we have seen for a long time past, and we believe that if it were printed in book-form, with a portrait of Mr. TILDEN on the cover, it would carry him triumphantly into the White House, even without any aid from the tall tower. We have read this biography with much pleasure, and it has convinced us that the Governor has not yet been properly understood by the people. He is a greater man than they have taken him for. He only wanted a "national theatre of action and a dramatic incident" to lift him to the summit of the tall tower—we mean to say, of fame—years ago. The actor was ready, but there was no theatre. But genius cannot be kept down by the accidents of life. Young SAMUEL wrote a letter to a newspaper—we presume a little letter of five or six columns—which made him famous. Then he went to Yale. Nothing could have prevented him from distancing everybody there but the envious hand of fate, which smote him with "hopeless sickness." Hopeless as it was, he recovered. It is not so easy to kill the anointed. Then we find him speaking for a day and a half "in a trance," and presently he comes out of his trance and makes his appearance as a "railroad lawyer." "It is said," remarks the *World*, "that more than half of the railroad enterprises of the West, north of the Ohio, and of the East, between the Missouri and the Hudson, have during the last twenty years stood in the relation of clientage to him. From 1855 to 1860 *many of them became insolvent.*" Well, that is a very significant fact. How came the cautious SAMUEL to have do with so many rotten railroads? And while it was on this subject, we wish the *World* had given some explanation as to a number of curious circumstances regarding Mr. TILDEN'S connection with the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad. There is a good deal of talk going on about that just now.

Besides being a "railroad lawyer," he is a great general and tactician, is our beloved Governor. He thinks nothing of "employing twelve clerks for a year in gathering statistics." In this way, the account goes on, Mr. TILDEN has acquired wealth. His home in New-York is "the resort of the best people, in the best sense the term may have." Evidently none but what "Pleasman X." calls the *bong tong* are admitted into those noble halls. The mansion "has a little lawn and fountain in the rear." Who could refuse to vote for a man who has a little lawn and fountain in his rear? "He eats moderately, and loves at table to tell or hear a good story." Nothing is said about his drinking—an important point in a candidate for the Presidency—and we hope he does not tell any naughty stories. No doubt they are all about shepherds and shepherdesses, and pretty little pastoral romances of happy love, such as may well come from the mouth of a man who can boast of having a little lawn and fountain in his rear. "Not long after dinner," so the narrative goes on, "it has been his habit to mount a spirited horse, and amble through some upper streets and canter in the park." Why, truly, this is a more beautiful picture than that of the lawn and fountain. Fancy the prosperous and pious SAMUEL "ambling" on a "spirited" horse, and then indulging in a canter—such as ladies are taught in the riding-schools. It is a pity that the great sculptor who modeled the famous figure of Gen. JACKSON, which now stands opposite the White House, is not living to execute a companion work. The effigy of Gov. TILDEN cantering on his fiery steed might solace the eyes of President TILDEN in 1877. As a politician, the Governor, it appears, is without an equal. He keeps Senators and Assemblymen talking with him until they have lost the chance of pressing forward their bills. He does not veto bills when he can help it, which is, perhaps, as satisfactory a reason as we are likely to get for his allowing the new canal job to become a law. When he is tired, "he has a way of suddenly throwing himself down on a lounge"—a most curious and original habit. He delights in anecdotes, and the "anecdotes are always pat." When he talks, he uses "peculiar, strong, jerky gestures." Altogether, it will be seen that this is a truly wonderful man. When he has explained the new canal job, and thrown a little light on that St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad difficulty, we do not see what is to prevent him from ambling and cantering into the Presidency.

THE CAUCUS SYSTEM.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Boston, to whose views respecting the best form of government and the best organization of parties we have already given some consideration, addressed us a letter, which we printed some days since, on the caucus system. He dislikes the present caucus management of parties, and would replace it with something better; and certainly all honest men will join with him in that wish, and be ready to welcome the better way as soon as it shall be shown to be practicable or possible. Conceding that organized, drilled, and disciplined parties are necessary in carrying on popular governments, he inquires, "How, then, are parties to be formed independently of the caucus?" His answer seems to be, "By a development of individual strength and talent, not only in the dominant majority, but in the ranks of the opposition;" and he thinks he sees in the conduct of parties in England an example of the good results of such individual leadership.

There is no need of argument to show that those parties, or administrations, or governments are the best which are controlled by the wisest and best men in them; the proposition is self-evident. To any observing man it is also obvious that "individual strength and talent" will be rapidly developed in that party or government which uses such strength and talent. The demand will bring a supply, just as a demand for any good work will soon disclose the men capable of that work. The whole problem of government is, how to put into the control of affairs men of strength and talent. The men who framed our government thought they had hit upon the best form to secure that end: that the people, when free to elect public officials, would choose better men than could be selected in any other way. That made parties necessary; parties, to have any chance of success, must have organization, drill, discipline; out of that necessity came conventions and caucuses, as the primary assemblages of persons supposed to agree as to public measures, and taking counsel together as to a selection of the men of strength and talent best qualified to carry out those measures in the administration of public affairs. Theoretically there is no objection to this method of consultation that is not equally an objection to popular government. If the people are capable of choosing their officials at the polls, they are capable of nominating them at a caucus; and the caucus certainly has one advantage over the election, since at the caucus every one is free to vote for the best man in the party, while at the polls party discipline may incline one to vote for a "regular nomination," although personally not the choice of the voter. It is of course true at the caucus, as at the polls, that if ignorance or corruption has control, bad men will succeed; but bad men cannot succeed at either place unless they are in a majority, or unless those who would have better men chosen, although being in a majority, do not assert their power. This is not the fault of the system; it is the fault of those who might make the system serve a good end, yet who permit it often to do the work of the worst men.

It is evidently Mr. BRADFORD'S belief that it is useless to try to show the honest and intelligent voters, who want a better order of things, that they can secure it by simply attending the primary political meetings and putting in nomination fit men; they will not do it because the business is in every way offensive to them. Without raising any issue on this—which is not a matter of argument but of opinion—let us consider his remedy. He says that in England "the preparation of leading Government measures is intrusted to a few men, whose character and that of their works is perfectly well known;" that these men, without preliminary caucus, present themselves as candidates; that practically they control party organization, and prepare and carry forward party measures, and that the great body of the people are enthusiastic in support of these conspicuous party leaders. If a similar practice could be adopted in this country; if Cabinet officers could have the same relations to Congress that English Ministers have to Parliament; if to these men could be intrusted the work of bringing forward legislative measures; and if parties would then have the good sense to follow unquestioningly these leaders, he believes we could get along without the caucus, and have much better government than the caucus gives us. This is not at all unlikely; in fact, it is only another way of saying that, if the people had the good sense to recognize their wise men, and follow them, it would be a great deal better for the people; and certainly, if they had that good sense, it could reform the caucus as readily as it could reform the Government.

But Mr. BRADFORD'S method would fail to reach, or to reach effectively, the evil which we all deplore, for the very obvious reason that the following of any leadership, whether of an appointed Cabinet officer or an elected President, is wholly a voluntary matter, and voters would not do it unless they could be made to see that it was for their interest to do so. Unless the central party authority at Washington, whatever it might be, was allowed to name the Congressional candidate in every district, or the Senators in every State, who would do it but the people, or some local authority, in some such way as it is now done? Our people are, in a great many respects, unlike the English, and in none probably more so than in this very matter of choosing for themselves their party leaders. Dictation from officials of the candidates for whom they shall vote, would be at once resented; and we think that, as suffrage is more extended in England, the method of naming candidates there will be much more likely to become like ours than ours to become like their present practice. The opposition in newspapers and conventions to "third term," rests almost wholly upon the idea that officials should not, in any way, dictate to the party, either as to its principles or its leadership; and this jealousy of men in office, suspecting them of continual scheming to keep themselves there, is looked upon by the average voter as not only one of his inalienable rights, but as one that he must on every occasion exercise in order to preserve the liberties of the republic. We can but think it is far easier, at present, at least, to make him understand and use the caucus wisely than to understand and use the English system; and Congresses elected by caucus machinery, and familiar with its management and uses, are of all persons least likely to set in motion any reform that will abolish the caucus or render it powerless. Even to carry out his own reform, Mr. BRADFORD and his coworkers must go into the caucus, control it, and nominate and elect men of their, way of thinking to Congress; in other words, he must adopt our method before it becomes possible to try his own; and when, in that way, his own becomes possible, it will be no longer needed.

A NURSERY OF PESTILENCE.

We are in a fair way to match the "two and seventy stenches, all well defined, and several stinks," which COLERIDGE counted in Cologne. Of these, the gas works supply a liberal contribution, the petroleum refineries at Hunter's Point send over their quota with the east wind, the private slaughter-houses give out their modest contribution of odors, and the big abattoirs will, in due time, load the breeze with their rich perfume. Some people profess to like odors which turn other people's stomachs. We have amateurs in stinks, who affirm that nature made a mistake when she rendered us liable to nausea in the presence of a bad smell, and who, like the people who have a superstition in favor of dirt, think that foul odors tend to develop plumpness and freshness of complexion.

House proprietors in the neighborhood of the Harlem Flats ought to be able to induce a colony of these persons to people their unoccupied dwellings. There may be more pungent odors generated in and around the City, but there are certainly none which have a capacity of lingering adhesiveness comparable to those which rise from the undrained receptacle of half the filth of the City, which is situated on the eastern side of the island, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Third streets. About this season, the activity of chemical change in the rotting garbage and putrefying dead animals dumped on the Harlem Flats begins to reach its highest point. Given a temperature between 60° and 80°, a due allowance of moisture, and more or less liberal exposure to the air, and the process of decomposition proceeds very rapidly. Harlem Flats being naturally a swamp and still undrained, there is always plenty of moisture. During the next four months, the proper conditions of temperature will seldom be wanting, and the surface is certainly large enough for the exposure of a sufficient supply of rotting filth to generate fetid gases a dequate to the poisoning of half the population.

Our reporter who visited the Flats yesterday found this great laboratory of fever-producing gases in full operation. The very pigs find portions of this region too much for them; the wretched squatters who live in the midst of the refuse-heaps consider the close and polluted air of their own cabins less poisonous than the fetid exhalations which in the night and early morning hang like a mist over the Harlem Flats. Dead dogs, dead cats, and vermin are plentifully scattered among the refuse, whose accumulation is filling up the swamp and bringing the Flats to the street level, at which they will be reckoned fit for building purposes. Each successive layer gets a fair start in the process of decomposition, and what does not poison the air on the surface is buried, with all its promise and potency of atmospheric poisons, to await the digging up of foundations and the construction of cellars some years hence. People get alarmed now and again at the prevalence of small-pox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria in some district which turns out to have been built over a marsh without any provision for deep and thorough drainage. But here is a nursery of pestilence constructing under our very eyes and noses, with all the natural incentives to fever, aided by the choicest artificial appliances for blood-poisoning and general prostration.

To talk of thoroughly disinfecting acres of putrescent filth seems as reasonable as to talk of arresting the decay of stinking fish by sprinkling salt over them. Nothing short of complete desiccation will arrest the putrefaction of the dead vermin and garbage scattered over the Flats, and that is just as impossible as it would be to embalm every dead cat before dumping it. It is simply an outrage that in the present advanced condition of sanitary science it should be possible to treat any tract of land in the midst of a great city as the Harlem Flats are now being treated. The swamp ought to have been thoroughly drained before any filling was permitted at all, and nothing but earth or ashes, unmixed with any other refuse whatever, ought to be allowed to be dumped there afterward. The City cannot, with impunity, surrender an area sufficient to accommodate twenty or thirty blocks to be used as a reservoir of noxious odors and poisonous gases. The penalty we shall pay for this neglect will be trifling when compared with the tribute of disease and death which it will impose on posterity. The squatters on the Harlem Flats of to-day have at least a certain measure of relief in the wind which blows without interruption across the surface of the swamp. The thousands of people who will one day dwell over these pestilential lots will find the deadly exhalations of the ground beneath them beyond the reach of being dissipated by any such agency.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The college Commencement, as it exists in this country, is an anomalous institution. The name even is a puzzle to many, since the festival to which it is applied does not commence, but closes, the academic year. Then the young graduates "commence" to be bachelors, or masters; and this circumstance, as those acquainted with the history of universities are aware, gives rise to the term. Our Commencements are quite unlike the "commemoration" which takes place annually at Oxford and Cambridge—a ceremony connected with the conferring of degrees. Nor is there anything similar in the customs of the continental universities. Even in this country, Commencement in earlier days was quite different from what it is at present. In old times the practice was for the clergy and the magistrates to assemble and to listen to syllogistic disputations in Latin upon themes pertaining chiefly to metaphysics and theology. The exercises were designed to show what proficiency had been attained by the young aspirants to academic honors, and were held in the presence of a grave and learned body of auditors. In process of time Commencement took on a new feature. It became an occasion for graduates to assemble for the hearing of elaborate orations and poems, or for the extemporaneous interchange of college recollections. Within the last fifty years this novel element has acquired great prominence. The most accomplished literary men, as well as distinguished lawyers and statesmen, have figured as orators on these occasions.

Still more marked is the change in the character of the exercises by the graduating class. The old Latin theses and disputations passed away. The Greek oration followed, and finally nothing was left but the Latin salutatory to remind one of the ancient programmes in vogue on such occasions. A course of scientific study, extending through four years, winds up with a ten minutes' speech, *ad populum*. A series of very brief addresses in English, interspersed with music—the young orators being pelted, perhaps, with bouquets by their admiring friends—constitute the prelude to the reception of diplomas, which confer, in sonorous Latin, the old privileges of teaching—"*eligendi atque docendi*"—privileges which it is least of all expected that any of their recipients should presume to exercise within the precincts of his college. The Democratic tendency is curiously manifested in this popularizing of Commencement, which has been going forward since the middle of the last century. Besides the incongruity of such a programme with the nature of a protracted course of scholastic study, there is a difficulty in the prominence which it gives to the rhetorical element, and in the special honor which it seems to award to rhetorical culture. A scholar may be a capital mathematician, or versed in Greek philology, or an adept in physical science, and yet, if he appears at all upon the stage, he may be eclipsed by his classmate who is destitute of solid acquirements, but happens to be a fluent writer and an effective declaimer. If only the most deserving scholars are heard, the exercises may be thought dull. If the best speakers are selected, honor is frequently given where it does not belong. The course which is sometimes taken by the Faculties at present, is a compromise. A certain respectable degree of scholarship is required, and from the number who have reached this rank those are selected who will be likely to be heard with most interest—three or four at the head of the class in scholarship being suffered to appear on the stage, whatever may be their rhetorical deficiencies. The difficulty in question is thus in part, but only in part, obviated.

But there is another fact about our Commencements which deserves notice. The eagerness to hear these young speakers is very much chilled. The desire for public speaking of all sorts may have been cloyed; certainly it is greatly weakened, especially in the educated class. Graduates, on Commencement Day, gather in groups on the steps of the church, or under the shadow of neighboring trees, instead of crowding the pews, as was once the custom. The harangues from the stage are heard with rapt interest by the relatives and particular friends of the youthful speakers; but, beyond this circle, fall upon less attentive ears. At the same time, the Alumni and Phi Beta Kappa addresses, unless they are to be given by persons of remarkable celebrity, or by those whom, for some extraordinary reason, people are curious to see and hear, are thinly attended. The fact is that the visitors to Commencement take pleasure chiefly in the social reunions which are connected with it. Converse with old friends, Class-meetings about a supper table, and the less formal speaking at the Commencement dinner, are now the principal attraction. Men do not care to come from the arduous labor of the brain to which they are subject from day to day, in order to be regaled by recondite discussions or long speeches, of whatever nature. Commencement is fast turning into a social festival.

TWO ASTRONOMIC DISCOVERIES.

The year 1875 seems likely to be distinguished in the annals of astronomy for the new evidence it is perfecting of two important facts, both of which have been held probable but have hitherto lacked complete demonstration. The first of these facts is that we are some 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of miles nearer to the sun than we had been taught by our old text-books on astronomy to believe; and that consequently the distances of all the planets from the sun and from each other require to be calculated over again and set down at much lower figures. The evidence which the recent observations of the transit of Venus have contributed to this important subject is well known to our readers, and is brought forcibly to mind by the recent return of the Swatara to New-York with the transit expedition. The second of the demonstrations we have referred to is that of the motive force of light. At a meeting of the Royal Society of Great Britain a few weeks ago, Mr. William Crookes, Fellow Royal Society, who had previously communicated some interesting facts on this subject, read a paper which may give rise to much more important discoveries perhaps than any contribution to Celestial mechanics since the law of gravitation was demonstrated by Newton. It has always been assumed, and Dr. Balfour Stewart and other authorities have affirmed, that light, apart from heat, has no mechanical force whatever. This old theory is overthrown by Mr. Crookes, who for some years past has been making experiments, and has at last constructed an ingenious apparatus, by which he shows the power of luminous rays to drive round and round a little vane when the heat rays are excluded, being thoroughly sifted out by means of a screen of alum. We abridge from the London *Telegraph* the following account of one of the experiments, and regret that our space does not allow a more extended notice of the phenomena submitted to examination before the Royal Society. With an air pump Mr. Crookes first exhausts a tube with a bulb at its end and in the bulb he mounts upon a delicate pivot a little vane of glass or straw. This vane is made in the form of the letter X, and on each of its four arms is mounted a disc of pith blackened on one side. The use of this blackened surface is ingenious, as will be presently seen. As soon as the machine is ready, it is exposed to the sunshine, when its discs immediately become endued, as it were, with life. They revolve around their common axis just as the planets revolve about the sun in the orrery. What is the motive force in this beautiful experiment? It is not heat. For, as before observed, the heat rays can be sifted out by the alum screen without stopping the rotation of the machine. The atmosphere and its changes have nothing to do with producing the motion. Prof. Osborne Reynolds some time ago suggested that the discs revolved because there was a latent moisture in them which, being evaporated in the experiment, gave a resilient impulse to the little orrery. To refute this theory and, at the same time, to show that the sole motive force engaged in driving the orrery was the luminous rays of the sun, Mr. Crookes exhibited a machine made wholly of platinum which had been heated to redness while under continuous and absolute exhaustion. The discs being made of platinum instead of pith, as before, revolved as obediently as the discs of pith inasmuch as they could contain no appreciable amount of latent moisture, the theory of Prof. Reynolds was, of course, exploded. The final result was that light is now acknowledged for the first time as one of the mechanical forces, and such eminent men as Profs. Stokes and Huxley, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Norman Lockyer, and others, agree that the demonstration was perfect.

Another point of importance is that the force which light delivers is not like the force of gravitation, but differs from it in several essential respects. One of these is, that while gravitation attracts and gives a centripetal impulse the force of light is centrifugal, and repels or pushes away the objects on which it is delivered. Thus the black side of the disc is pushed from the sun, and the orrery of Mr. Crookes is kept in constant rotation so long as the light-waves dash themselves against the black surface and drive it before them. Shut out the light by covering the machine with a hat, and the rotation instantly stops, to be renewed again the moment the obstruction is taken away and the light readmitted. A green or blue screen diminishes the force of the rotation. Yellow or red glass quickens it into a much more lively activity. If a cloud passes over the face of the sun while this little orrery is working at full speed its movements are checkered and somewhat slower, but the moment the sun is visible again the mechanism responds with alacrity, and its revolutions are as swift as ever.

Mr. Crookes is well known as the man to whom science owes the discovery of the metal thallium, and the complete establisment of its atomic weight. He has also invented the radiometer. But the little orrery we have described above is a much more remarkable contrivance. It contains the promise of further discoveries. It will perhaps raise its inventor to the front rank among the explorers of physical science. In this simple little machine one of the most occult forces of nature is for the first time revealed to the eye of man. In it, says the authority from which the foregoing facts are chiefly taken, "we see the subtlest of imponderables set like a willing slave to turn a wheel; while tiny as that wheel is in these experiments, we must remember that light pervades it, dashing perpetually from countless centres like our own sun, across the infinite ether, and it may be fairly imagined that the interplanetary ether resembles the vacuum in the bulb, so that the condition of these revolving discs is, perhaps, much the same as that of the planets in space. Strange, indeed, are the thoughts which must be started by this revelation that light, pouring upon bodies freed from atmospheric friction, is in itself an active and mighty force. That so remarkable a discovery solves at once the mystery of the comet's tail—which is always seen to be driven violently away from its natural line upon approaching the sun—is, we believe, affirmed by more than one high astronomical authority. But may it not also have something to do with the axial motion of the planets? May it not have something to do with the maintenance of centrifugal force, balancing, as it were, that of gravitation? Can it be for nothing in the celestial universe that this potency and stress of light sweeps from centre to circumference of each system, exercising a power which, in its totality, must be something prodigious? It seems not impossible that our mathematicians, calculating from the small surface of these disks the motive force of sunlight, may soon tell us pretty accurately what is the aggregate power which the luminous rays of the sun command; and nothing of this, by the law of forces, can be really wasted. 'Let there be light and there was light' seems to derive a new majesty of meaning from the discovery which shows us this subtle something, no mere undulation nor 'mode of motion,' but a living force as well as the illumination of all life. It does appear as if a marvelous expansion of knowledge is about to open in these delicate experiments."

But there are no limits to the ingenious conjectures which may be advanced. To pursue them would be unprofitable in the present state of our knowledge. What is certain is that a great cosmic force has been discovered and submitted to experiment and investigation. But how long this force will be before it finds its Kepler and its Newton the future will show. "Why in the ranks of our American astronomers should we not look for the expected teacher to rise up?" Sir William Herschel, in his "Lectures on Astronomy," gives some interesting calculations as to the enormous waste of the rays of light in the solar system. He concludes that "taking all the planets together, great and small, the light and heat they receive is only one 227 millionth part of the whole quantity thrown out by the sun. All the rest escaped into free space and is lost among the stars *or does there some other work that we know nothing about.* Of the small fraction thus utilized in our system, the earth takes for its share only one-tenth part, or less than one 2,000 millionth part of the whole." What is that "other work" to which Herschel refers? To this question the discovery of Mr. Crookes suggests an answer. For as Providence has created nothing in vain, so analogy would lead us to expect that the solar rays fulfill many useful purposes which, though long unknown to science, will hereafter be discovered by the advancing knowledge of man. The present discovery, whatever else it may suggest, affords a new and beautiful illustration of the well-known law of "the conservation of forces," for it teaches us that the light which is incessantly pouring from the sun is perpetually converted into force, and that this force is utilized in the economy of the universe, no part of it being wasted, or latent, or lost.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A revised and improved version of "The Donovans" was acted at this house last evening. The play is now divided into three acts, the scond being devoted to the "variety" features, and the third concluding with the sensational scene of the burning tenement-house. Messrs. Harrigan and Hart contributed their original humorous sketch, "The Mulligan Guards," and their specialty of "Uncle Pete's Dream." Charles and Carrie Austin repeated their "Lightning Zouave Drill;" Mr. Larry Tooley sang several Dutch comic songs, and the other characters of the "olio," i. e., the songs of Miss Nellie St. John, the performance of the family of bell-ringers, and of Baby Bindley, were enjoyed as heretofore. "The Mulligan Guards" was enthusiastically applauded. Next Monday the variety programme will be again renewed, and will embrace Harrigan and Hart's sketches of "The Miniature Sixty-ninth" and "The London Comic Singers," and the Yeddo troupe of Japanese jugglers and acrobats will then appear. The Yeddo troupe consists of six artists, who are said to be the cleverest performers of the kind that have ever visited this country.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT—VIRGINIA AND THE CENTENNIAL—ANOTHER CELEBRATION TO BE HELD IN NORTH CAROLINA—LABOR TOPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 5, 1875.

To-day the State Library of Virginia received the original of the following response which Thomas Jefferson made to an address of welcome, which he received from the people of Albemarle County, Va., on his return home at the close of his last term as President of the United States. It was found but a few days since among the old papers of the late Judge Dabney Carr, and is in the well-known neat autograph of Jefferson. It is as follows:

To the inhabitants of Albemarle County, in Virginia:

Returning to the scenes of my birth and early life, to the society of those with whom I was raised and who have been ever dear to me, I receive fellow-citizens and neighbors, with inexpressible pleasure, the cordial welcome you are so good as to give me.

Long absent on duties which the history of a wonderful era made incumbent on those called to them, the pomp, the turmoil, the bustle and splendor of office have drawn but deeper sighs for the tranquil and irreproachable occupations of private life, for the enjoyment of an affectionate intercourse with you, my neighbors and friends, and the endearments of family love, which nature has given us all as the sweetener of every hour. For these I gladly lay down the distressing burden of power and seek with my fellow-citizens repose and safety under the watchful cares, the labors and perplexities of younger and abler minds. The anxieties you express to administer to my happiness do of themselves confer that happiness; and the measure will be complete if my endeavors to fulfill my duties in the several public stations to which I have been called have obtained for me the approcation of my country. The part which I have acted on the theatre of public life has been before them, and to their sentence I submit it; but the testimony of my native county, of the individuals who have known me in private life, to my conduct in its various duties and relations, is the more grateful as proceeding from eye witnesses and observers, from triers of the vicinage. Of you then, my neighbors, I may ask, in the face of the world "whose ox have I taken, or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed, or of whose hand have I received a bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?"

On your verdict I rest with conscious security. Your wishes for my happiness are received with just sensibility, and I offer sincere prayers for your own welfare and prosperity. (Signed,) TH. JEFFERSON.

APRIL 3, 1809.

Virginia intends to be well represented by both military and civic deputations at the Philadelphia Centennial next year, notwithstanding the somewhat scoffing tone of many of our journals. The State is pledged to it by former legislation, whereby a joint committee of the General Assembly was appointed to confer with the Commissioners at Philadelphia, and although an appropriation was refused last Winter to aid in having the industries, resources, &c., of the State properly represented at this national celebration, nobody here doubts that a liberal sum for this purpose will be voted early in the meeting of the Legislature in December next. In the meantime we intend to be at the Bunker Hill Centennial, which takes place at Boston on the 17th inst. Norfolk will send an artillery company, and Richmond will send a company of infantry, with the Richmond Commandery Knights Templar, seventy-five or 100 strong.

Early in April last the United States Granite Works, opposite Rocketts, suspended both work and payment on account of some difficulty about the appropriations at Washington, and thus several hundred stone-cutters were not only thrown out of employment but kept out of a considerable amount of pay in arrears. Many of them sold out their claims at a heavy discount and sought work elsewhere, but many others remained here, hoping day after day and week after week either to be paid off or to be taken back to work. The paying off began yesterday and is proceeding to-day to the great relief of the stone-cutters and this whole community. It is said that work will be resumed Monday, and that soon a full force will be employed.

About the 1st of April the main driving-wheel of the Old Dominion Nail and Iron Works, located on Belle Isle (once so noted as a depot for Federal prisoners,) was so broken or otherwise damaged by some accident that all its operations had to be suspended until about the middle of last month, all the employes in the meanwhile being idle. When the company notified all hands that work was to be resumed, the puddlers, to the number of twenty or twenty-five, refused to go to work unless they received the same pay which they had learned (during their enforced idleness) was paid at the North and elsewhere. This was refused, and the puddlers have ever since been on a strike, and the works have been idle—twenty or twenty-five strikers are thus paralyzing one of the largest industries and keeping out of work about 300 other employes depending on the puddling.

The people of Fayetteville, N. C., have a centennial, or centennium, on the 20th inst., to commemorate the formation at that place, on the 20th of June, 1775, of the "Cumberland Association," in which all the members signed a paper in which they "united themselves, under every tie of religion and honor, and associated themselves in her (their country's) defense against every foe." A copy of the "association," in the handwriting of Robert Rowan, one of the signers, is said to be in the possession of one of his lineal descendants in Robinson County, N. C. At Fayetteville (made otherwise famous as once, for several years the residence of Flora McDonald, who aided the Pretender to escape from Scotland,) there is a locality called "Liberty Point" in commemoration of the "association" of which it is said to have been the scene.

CUBA.

A DUEL AND SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS—SUPPOSED DOMESTIC TROUBLE THE CAUSE.

HAVANA

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

PROGRAMME AND PROSPECTS OF THE DAY'S SPORT—THE RACES TO BE RUN AND THE HORSES WHICH WILL CONTEST THEM—THE BETTING AT THE CLUB-ROOM AND THE TURF EXCHANGE.

This is the second day of the Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club, and the five races on the programme will furnish sufficient entertainment for the general public. To the professional betting men, however, the races are unsatisfactory, for in three of them the results are looked upon as settled, but the knowing ones have miscalculated before now, and who knows what a Waterloo may be in store for them? The rain of yesterday has of course rendered the track a little heavy, but a hot sun this morning will make it safe and fast. The sport of the day is to be inaugurated with a purse of $500 for all ages, dash of one mile; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds; if 5 years and upward, 12 pounds. For this there are the following seven entries, viz: Madge, 4 years, 105 pounds; Spindrift, aged, 118 pounds; Risk, 3 years, 90 pounds; Survivor, 5 years, 114 pounds; Harry Felter, 4 years, 108 pounds; Warrior, 4 years, 98 pounds, and Burgoo, 4 years, 98 pounds. The second race is the Westchester Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, which closed with twenty-one nominations, and only three of them are announced as starters. These are M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, 4 years, by imported Leamington, out of imported Stolen Kisses, by Knight of Kars; William Jennings' b. c. Ballankeel, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, by imported Albion, and Joseph Donahue's b. c. Botany Bay, 4 years, by imported Australian, out of Bonnet by Lexington. This small field will be a disappointment to many, as it was generally expected that Shylock, Madge, and Grinstead would also face the starter. Shylock is entered in the mile and a half dash, and Madge in the mile, so there is no likelihood of their starting, but there was some doubt expressed about Grinstead. He was sold at the Turf Exchange, but when Mr. Kelly was informed that Grinstead's name was not posted in the Jockey Club-room, he had the horse's name scratched from the black-board. The penalties in the Westchester Cup have done much to injure the race, as the best horses, in which the public are mostly interested, are barred by the imposition of extra weight for winning a stake or other race amounting to $2,000 or over. In consequence of this the great cup horses do not come in contact until the meetings at Long Branch and Saratoga. The race for the cup to-day, however, will probably be interesting, although the speculators appear to think that Ballankeel has an easy thing of it. Mr. Littell, the owner of Reform, felt confident last night. He had backed the colt heavily, and said that he would not hedge, as his horse was in good condition, and would run a fast race if the track was in any decent shape. As for Botany Bay, he won a good two-mile heat at Baltimore, and will make a fine race. The race considered most in doubt is the third on the programme, the Maryland Stakes for three-year-old fillies, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $750 added, one mile. There are twenty-five nominations, and seven stables are announced to send representatives to the post. A. Belmont has the great filly of last year, Olitipa, by imported Leamington, out of Oliata by Lexington, and ch. f. Caroline by Kentucky out of imported Camilla. M. H. Sanford has the br. f. Fluework, by Lexington out of imported Filagree, by Stockwell. John Chamberlin has the ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, out of Speddadle, by imported Yorkshire; and br. f. Lizzie R., by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imported Knight of St. George. But it was not known whether the latter would start, and, therefore, the stable sold low in the pools at the Jockey Club Rooms. Col. McDaniel will send to the post the ch. t. Mattie A., by Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imported Glencoe, and the br. filly, by Asteroid dam by Planet, grand dam by Fly by Night. A. B. Lewis & Co. have the ch. c. Vindigrette, by Vanda, dam by Whirlwind, and b. f. Fannie Johnston, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver. Pierre Lorillard has three engaged but it is not known which of them will start. His fillies are Vivian, by Leamington, out of Coquette; by Lexington; Springbut, by imported Australian, out of Springbok, by Lexington; and Vermuge, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, by Lexington. William Cottrill will probably send to the post the bay filly Ascension, by imported Australian, out of Lilly Ward, by Lexington. He has also Leap Year, by Leamington, out of Cricket, by Daniel Boone, and Carrie Fisk, by Daniel Boone, dam by Bill Cheatham. These are a fine lot of fillies as ever contested in a race, and the struggle should be a close one, although conceded by the knowing ones to be Olitipa's race. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, to carry 100 pounds. In this there are Col. McDaniel's Springook, 5 years; Mr. Sanford's Mate, 6 years; Lawrence & Lorillard's Shylock, 6 years; Joseph Donahue's Scratch, 4 years; and L. A. Hitchcock's Galway, 5 years. This will doubtless be a fast race and a close contest between the great horses Springbok and Mate. The day's sport will conclude with the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, which has sixteen nominations. There will probably seven horses start, including H. Lawrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, 165 pounds, and Moonstone, 6 years, 156 pounds; Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 6 years, 165 pounds, and ch. m. Austine, 145 pounds; D. J. Banantyne's ch. g. Biba Kiba, 6 years, 140 pounds; A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, 143 pounds, and George Ayres' b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 146 pounds.

The betting on these events at the rooms of the American Jockey Club, and at the Turf Exchange, was quite lively, especially at the latter establishment, where a very large crowd was in attendance. The prices were as follows:

ONE MILE.

	Club Room.	Exchange.
Madge	$170	$200 $250
Spindrift	25	55 65
Risk	10	
Survivor	5	
Felter	5	100 120
Warrior	5	
Burgoo		
Total	$225	$355 $435

WESTCHESTER CUP.

	Club Room.	Exchange.
Ballaukeel	$75	$80 $150
Reform	15	40 80
Botany Bay	5	10 15
Grinstead	—	20 45
Total	$95	$160 $290

MARYLAND STAKES.

Stables.	Club Room.	Exchange.
Belmont	$1 0	$150 $100 $200
Sanford	85	100 45 85
Mc aniel	55	45 20 45
Le Lard	25	40 10 :0
Chamberlin	15	15 25 50
Cottrill	15	12 25
Lewis & Co	:0	15 13 25
Total	$375	$380 $225 $455

MILE AND A HALF.

	Club-rooms.	Exchange.
Springbok	$425	$110 $200
Mate	55	36 80
Shylock	40	16 35
Galway	10	7 15
Scratch	5	6 12
Total	$535	$275 $342

STEEPLE CHASE.

	Exchange.
Trouble, Moonstone,	$100 $120
Bullet, Austine,	70 75
Diavola	30 35
Biba Kiba	25 30
Daylight	20 25
Total	$245 $295

No pools were sold on the steeple chase at the club rooms up to 10 o'clock. The special race trains will leave the Grand Central Depot at 1:30 and 2 o'clock P. M., returning immediately after the races.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A sweepstakes trot came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, notwithstanding the rainy weather. The contestants were Gypsey, J. Case, Jr., Dolly, and Harry. Five heats were trotted, Gypsey proving the winner.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Westchester County, Monday, June 7.—Sweepstakes, $250; mile heats; best three in five.

J. Kelly's b. m. Gypsey, to wagon	1	1	3	2	1
M. Myers' blk. h. J. Case, Jr., to wagon	2	3	1	1	2
M. Mahoney's gr. m. Dolly, in harness	3	2	2	3	3
F. M. Kaltz's gr. g. Harry, in harness	dis.				
M. Kirby's b. g. Kirby	dr.				

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	:45	1:26	3:02
Second heat	:44	1:26½	3:04
Third heat	:44	1:26	3:03½
Fourth heat	:45	1:28	3:02
Fifth heat	:45	1:28	3:04½

CHARTER OAK PARK.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7.—The Spring meeting at Charter Oak Park opens to-morrow afternoon, and continues four days. A large number of fast horses are on the ground, and the entries promise a successful meeting.

WAREHOUSE LABORERS' WAGES NOT TO BE REDUCED.

It was announced in a morning paper yesterday that "the wages of the men employed by the Government in the bonded warehouses in this City would be reduced on and after to-day from $12 to $10 per week." Inquiry at the bonded warehouses showed that the story is without any foundation what ever. In the first place there are no "Government employes" in the bonded warehouses, excepting one United States storekeeper in each warehouse. The bonded warehouses are private concerns, carried on by private capital, but licensed and bonded by the Government. All the labor employed therein is paid by the proprietors, and they have not resolved at present on any reduction of wages. In like manner at the United States public stores, on West and Laight streets, the Government does not employ the laborers, but all the work is done on contract. No information has yet reached those stores looking to a reduction of wages either among the clerks or inspectors, or the laborers.

SCIENCE AND FAITH.

REV. DR. HEDGE'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Following is the address delivered by Rev. Frederick H. Hedge, D. D., before the American Unitarian Association, at its recent semi-centennial meeting in Boston:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The fiftieth anniversary of this association suggests, per force, a comparison of the ecclesiastical outlook of to-day with the aspects and auspices of fifty years ago. And here the thing which first strikes me is a change in the topics and points of view which occupy the leading minds not only of our own but of other communities. The questions which interested our fathers in 1825 have lost, in a great measure, their interest for us. The topics then debated with so much heart and heat, Trinity of the Godhead, vicarious atonement, original sin, eternal damnation, have almost dropped out of sight. The lines of theological separation between ourselves and other Protestant sects, once so rigidly maintained, are getting lax—are wavering, fading, vanishing. The Protestant sects are less concerned to define their position, one toward another, than to vindicate their common Christian heritage against a common enemy. Protestant Christendom itself is assailed, and that on both sides, behind and before. Protestant Christendom finds itself wedged between two hostile powers, of which our fathers made little account, but which in our day have acquired a portentous significance, the Church of Rome on the one hand and scientific skepticism on the other. The most pressing question between us and the Church of Rome is not a theological one, but a question of liberty or bondage, of progress or stagnation, of intellectual life or death. The question between us and science is one of religion or no religion; of possible commerce with the unseen, or confinement within the bounds of sensible experience—spiritual life or death. The issue I have to say connects itself with the latter question, the relation between faith and science.

The half century whose expiration we commemorate has been, as you all know, a period of unexampled progress in scientific discoveries and inventions. Four of the most memorable of these are comprised in its limits—communication by the electric telegraph, photography, anæsthetic surgery, and spectral analysis—assuring the physical unity of creation. In consequence, partly, of these splendid achievements, and partly from other causes, science in our day has assumed toward theology a tone of conscious superiority, as if she were the world's leader, the light of life, the mainstay of civilization, and theology an anachronism, a ghost of other days, at best an off-interest, belonging, as Mr. Tyndall says, to the region of the emotions, outside of the domain of knowledge, and entitled to no voice in the forum of the understanding. Well, it must be conceded that theology no longer occupies the place she did in ages past, when she gave the law to secular beliefs as well as spiritual. Science has overruled her *dictum* on many questions of space and time. Astronomy has opened a world above, and geology a world below, before whose revelations Biblical statements of cosmogony and chronology have fled like dreams of the night. But the realm of theology, although restricted by science in certain directions, is not dissolved. Within her own realm she is still supreme; and when science invades that realm with her theories she proves herself as incompetent, as much out of place, as theology does when she dogmatizes about the order of creation, and the genesis of brute and man.

What, on the other hand, are the grounds on which science vaunts, as against theology, her superior claim? Mainly, I think, these two: Greater certainty and greater utility. Will they stand the test of ultimate reason? Science boasts in comparison with theology the advantage of greater certainty as dealing with realities; while theology, in her judgment, gropes in the dark, and is "moving about in worlds not realized." Now the truth of that claim must depend on our definition of "certainty." Consult your dictionaries, and you will find that "certainty" means for one thing, "freedom from doubt." If we accept that definition the claim is void; for, not to speak of the uncertainties, the notorious uncertainties of science the moment she ventures beyond the region of sight and touch, not to speak of the wavering views of scientific men on grave questions, such as the nebular hypothesis, the atomic theory, the origin of species, not to speak of these, the assurance of faith in the religionist is just as strong as the assurance of demonstration in the scientist. The devout Roman Catholic whom I met in Cologne was just as sure that certain bones preserved in the "*Dom*" of that city were the bones of the three wise men of the East, Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar, as the chemist is that water is composed of two parts hydrogen to one part oxygen. My friend, the ghost-seer, is just as sure that he has interviewed the shade of his deceased wife as the mathematician is that a body acted upon by two forces at right angles with each other will describe a diagonal between the two. Now it avails not to say that in the one case we have facts, established facts, and in the other only beliefs. To the common man, the unlearned, who cannot verify the facts, they are but beliefs after all, received on authority, resting on human testimony; while to the believer, on the other hand, his beliefs are facts. The certainty in either case is the same. I do not say there is no difference in the kind of certainty, but I do say there is no difference in the degree; and I say, moreover, that the faith of the religionist furnishes as sure a ground to build upon in spiritual things as the knowledge of the scientist does in material things. Science no more than religion can claim to build on reality. For what is reality? Who will define it? Who will prove it? Do not all proofs refer us at least to subjective tests?

Sensible experience is no more a proof of reality than spiritual experience. He claims for that experience an answering reality; he supposes a world external to himself, corresponding to his sensations. But the existence of such a world is a mere hypothesis. Profoundest thinkers have called it a vulgar prejudice—a prejudice with which I confess I am somewhat infected. But when we come to demonstration, there is absolutely none. A convenient working theory for scientific and daily use; that is the best we can say of it. The religionist builds on spiritual experience. He claims for that experience an answering reality; he supposes a world external to himself, as well as internal; an intelligent will over all, corresponding with the voice in his soul. Such a being is not demonstrable in a scientific sense. There is no mathematical demonstration of it; but surely we can say of it, and the least we can say of it is, that it is a good working theory for spiritual uses, those uses without which man, with all his endowments, is little better than the brute. The being of God is incapable of demonstration, but the existence of an external world is equally so. Nay, I think more so; I would sooner undertake to demonstrate the former than the latter. So far from inferring the being of God from an external world, as theologians have attempted to do, I need the belief in a God to assure me existence of things without.

I come now to the second of those grounds on which science bases her supreme claim—greater utility, a more needful service. The world is not likely to forget the debt it owes to science. That is a daily and hourly obligation for most of the comforts and conveniences of life. I have no desire to make light of that debt. But I see that the grandest things the world contains are not the products of science, but of faith. Science could have had no beginning had not religion first lifted man out of the dust and tamed his fierce passions, and given him an interest in life which made it worth his while to study the secrets of nature, and to learn the reason and constitution of things. And not only so, not only the world's emancipation from brutal ignorance, and savage enslavement to animal life, but those material products which are justly esteemed the ornaments of earth; those works of the hand, those wonders of art which draw the curious across the globe—temples, pyramids, statues, paintings, things which travelers compass sea and land to behold—are due to the same source; they owe to religion the impulse which gave them birth. Of these the poet could say, what may not be said of the railway or the telegraph, that

> "Nature gladly gave them place,
> Adopted them into her race,
> And granted them an equal date
> With Andes and with Ararat."

And even those discoveries and inventions of which science claims the credit could never have been accomplished by science alone, without the aid of faith; for science can only see, not do. She is the ghost—rather than theology. "Star-eyed science" has speculation in her eyes, indeed, but no force in her hand, no blood in her veins. Not one of those improvements by which man becomes civilized, and more civilized from age to age, could ever have been achieved without the aid of faith. It was faith that ventured out of sight of land in a ship, trusting to a bit of quivering iron and the stars. It was faith that first thrust a steel lancet into the eye to remove a cataract. It was faith that first introduced poison into human veins to forestall a greater evil by a less. Geographers in the fifteenth century had divined the existence of another earth beyond the Atlantic waste, but it needed the faith of Columbus to follow the setting sun across the deep, and unlock the gates of the West. The philosophers of the eighteenth century had conjectured the identity of lightning with what was then called "the electric fluid," but it needed the faith of Franklin to send up the kite which brought confirmation of the conjecture from the skies. Jackson, in our own day, had discovered the anæsthetic properties of ether, but it needed the faith of Morton to first administer the drug which disarms the surgeon's knife of its terrors.

Faith and science, religion and science, together have built up the world in which we live, this social, civil, intellectual, ecclesiastical world of mankind. Both were needed to make the world what it is, a fit abode for rational beings. It would be hard to say which in time past has been the more needful, the more indispensable agent of the two. But if it be asked which now of the two could best be spared, it seems to me that the question is not difficult. If now and henceforth the alternative for man were the end and arrest of scientific progress, or the death of faith, the shutting up of our churches, the choking forever of the voice of prayer, the derubrication of the calendar, the equalization of the week, the utter secularization of life, then I say that the arrest of science would be the lesser evil of the two. For society can exist without more knowledge; but take away faith, and you sap the main-spring in the clock-work of life. You take away that without which "star-eyed science" herself would soon become blind. You spread darkness over all the face of the earth, and make universal shipwreck of man's estate. For this human world, I maintain, with never so much science at the helm, cannot be sailed by "dead reckoning" alone. There must be somewhere an observation of the heavens, or the ship which bears us all will founder.

One thing more. There has been much talk of a conflict between religion and science; a learned savant of our own country has written a work on the subject. I take it upon me to say that there never has been, and never can be, any such conflict, any conflict, between religion and science. In the loose way of speaking which the use of abstract terms is apt to engender, other conflicts have taken that name. Conflicts there are between the speculations of scientific men and the convictions of religious men. There are conflicts between scientific facts, if you will, and religious prejudices, conflicts between discoveries and traditions, conflicts between certain biblical statements and the testimony of the rocks; but between religion proper and science proper, each on its own legitimate beat, there never has been and can be no conflict, no more than there can be a conflict between Kepler's third law and the first verse of the Fourth Gospel. When, thirty years ago, Leverrier, with his mathematical divining-rod, detected the latent planet, now a known constituent of our solar system, religion thanked God, who had given such power unto man, and congratulated science on the triumph of her great detective. When Dr. Tyndall published his exposition of the laws of light and heat, the pulpit had no fault to find with his teaching. But when this same Tyndall proposed to test the value of prayer by statistics, then religion indignantly rebuked the man for meddling with a matter of which, to borrow a comparison from the late Father Taylor, he knew as little as Balaam's ass did of Hebrew. This was not a conflict of religion with science, but a conflict with nescience.

Let science pursue the path marked out for her by her own great leaders, the path, not of vague speculation, but of firm and patient induction, and religion will rejoice with her in all her discoveries, will thank her, and thank God for every fact which she adds to the sum of human knowledge; and when belated theologians bring up their Hebraisms and pit them against her assured conclusions, religion will join her in every rebuke which shall teach theology to know her place.

OBITUARY.

JAMES M. SWEENY.

James M. Sweeny, who, as is reported, died in Paris, France, on the 6th inst., was about forty-five years of age, and a lawyer by profession. Through the influence of his brother, Peter B. Sweeny, he became prominent in public affairs in this City as a Tammany politician and office-holder. He filled the office of Clerk to the Common Council from 1863 to 1864; was Clerk of the Superior Court from 1866 to 1872, and while holding this office he also held that of Deputy Chamberlain, under Chamberlain Bradley, from 1870 to 1872. During the Ring régime he was employed as a clerk in the matter of street openings, and also as a Referee in many cases brought before the State courts. In this way he made a great deal of money, and, as is alleged in the affidavit of James H. Ingersoll, recently published, also received ten per cent. of the money paid for fraudulent claims to the Ring mechanics, in common with Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Connolly, Watson, Woodward, and others. The civil suit of the people brought against him for the recovery of over $7,000,000, of which the City was defrauded by the Ring, of which he is alleged to have been a member, will probably be prosecuted against his estate, for which attachments have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff. The deceased went to Europe shortly after his indictment by the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. Since his exile he has been in bad health, and his death is said to have been hastened by the news of Ingersoll's release from prison with the understanding that he would divulge all he knew concerning the Ring.

LIFE-PRESERVERS AT SEA.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Every person who starts upon an ocean voyage may set out with the conviction that life-preservers, under the present system of using them, are utterly useless. The reason of this is plain enough to everybody who has been at sea. Disasters occur at night, or in a dense fog, or a towering storm—very rarely in the light of day. There is usually no warning. The ship strikes the rock, or comes in collision with another vessel or an iceberg, and the shock is like that of an earthquake or an explosion—sudden, unexpected, and terrifying. The result is a panic. The selfishness of human nature is developed in all its intensity; the instinct of self-preservation asserts itself over every idea of duty. Men lose their heads and women their hearts, and there is a rush and scramble without thought or reason. The sailors are the first at the life-boats. They frequently dump them over wrong end first, and two or three boats are lost before one is fairly afloat. Two or three more are usually swamped by overcrowding. The sailors get off with one, and the great majority of the passengers are left to the untender mercies of a sinking ship in surrounding darkness, divested of every life-saving apparatus with which the vessel was provided, and without courage or experience. This is a fair picture of the scene.

Now where have the life-perservers been all this time? Swinging quietly from their fastenings over the bunks below, unthought of until they were beyond the reach of the unfortunates who had left them behind. This is the reason why life-preservers are practically useless. They are invariably placed in a location where they are beyond reach at the time they are thought of. When the shock of the disaster comes it is the irrestible impulse of every man and woman in the cabin to rush upon deck, to reach the highest point in the ship. This impulse to rush up is as strong on a lake steamboat in time of accident as is the impulse to rush out of a theatre or church in time of fire. No one pauses for anything, and last of all for a life-preserver. The life-preserver is not thought of until the deck is reached and the panic-stricken crowd begins to appreciate the small chance of escape by boats. It is then too late to seek the cabin. The hold is probably full of water, and no one dares to return to grope about in dark and narrow passages in the rising water in search of a life-preserver; and thus, with the means of saving life almost at hand, a hundred souls or more are lost.

The remedy for this is clearly a change of the location of life-preservers, and the most natural, convenient, and available place for them is in the life-boats. All the Transatlantic steamers are provided with at least eight large life-boats, four swung on either side of the vessel, and each capable of holding from thirty to forty persons. The first movement of the sailors, for whom no life-preservers are provided, is toward these boats. If each one of the boats contained life-preservers in a number above one-third greater than their carrying capacity, the officers and crew would first provide themselves. From that moment they would be cooler men. There would no longer be the insane desire to launch and fill the boats that there was before. Men would do their duty in a deliberate and systematic manner. They would feel, with the life-preservers about their bodies, that they had a chance to live, and they would be in a condition to loosen the boats and ship them so they would float. They would have the life-preservers at hand to deal out to the frightened passengers, and ten lives would be saved where one is saved now. In addition to these changes, every life-boat ought also to have from six to eight tarpaulin buckets attached to it by chains for bailing out the water, for more boats are swamped for the lack of these simple accompaniments than anything else.

The success of Paul Boyton's life-preserving dress warrants the hope that the means for saving life at sea have been immeasurably improved. Mr. Boyton has crossed the British Channel from Cape Grisnez to Folkestone in a rough sea, without any assistance, in a simple dress of India-rubber which may be inflated by the wearer. He was afloat on the water for twenty-three hours, and showed but few signs of failing after reaching shore. The dress is exceedingly simple, and easily adjusted, and if further experiment by persons unskilled in the art of swimming shall demonstrate its merits, every ocean steam-ship ought to be supplied at once with at least as many of these dresses as the number of passengers the steamer carries. But let them not be suspended over the bunks in the cabin where not one in a hundred are ever reached when they are needed, but fastened loosely in the life-boats, to which all men turn when the disaster comes. It is unreasonable and outrageous that every steamer which strikes a rock within a few hundred feet or yards of shore should lose all, or very nearly all, the passengers on board; and we believe the simple change we have suggested will supply the deficiency. Let the life-preservers be of the best, let there be an ample supply of them, and let them be placed in the life-boats, where they will be at hand when they are wanted.

MAINE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Maine will hold their State Convention in Augusta on Tuesday, 22d inst. In anticipation of it Hon. Joseph Titcomb, twice their unsuccessful candidate for Governor, has written a letter declining to run again. He says: "While I have not sought it in the past, I am no less grateful for the nomination and the cordial support of the Democracy at the last two elections. Although reasons of a private nature now impel me to withdraw my name as a possible candidate, I am also convinced that it will be for the interest of the Democracy to enter upon the coming campaign with a new candidate; and, in retiring, I am especially happy to welcome the coming standard-bearer to a contest in which the omens of success are so hopeful and abundant."

BASE BALL.

The game of base ball that was announced to take place yesterday, on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, between the Flyaway Club, of this City, and the Union Club, of Elizabeth, N. J., was postponed on account of the heavy rain that fell during the afternoon. To-day, weather permitting, a game will be played on the Union Grounds, at 3:30, between the Arlington Club, of New-York, and the Olympic Club, of Manhattanville.

THE RING SUITS.

THE CONFEDERATES.

THEIR WHEREABOUTS AND PROBABLE PROSECUTION—MR. O'CONOR REPORTS THE FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF THE SUITS—THE DECISION IN THE TWEED SUIT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

It is probable that a decision will be rendered to-day by the Court of Appeals in the suit against Tweed. The passage of the new law recently secured by Hon. Charles O'Conor has greatly facilitated the eminent counsel engaged in prosecuting the Ring suits, and has rendered an early restitution of the property of which the City was plundered more than probable. By the provisions of the act, suits may be instituted against the defaulting fugitives wherever they may be found, and the right of the State to prosecute and recover must be recognized.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. O'Conor at his residence in Fort Washington last evening, and found him enjoying a walk on the veranda of his house, which overlooks the Hudson. After learning his visitor's errand, he said that the prosecution of the Ring suits was making favorable progress, and had been greatly facilitated by the new law. He had no reason to doubt that judgments would be secured in the courts against the estates of the ring thieves in this country, and that those who had taken refuge in other countries—Connolly, whose whereabouts were unknown at present; Thomas C. Fields, who was believed to be in Canada, and Wilbur in Italy—could be prosecuted in their present residences upon the judgments rendered against them in this country. Still, he said, the laws of countries differed in that respect, although at one time a man who owed a small debt could be locked up for life. Gov. Tilden had co-operated with him in his efforts to procure a statute which would provide for the punishment of the offenders from the beginning. In response to the question as to the report of dissensions between the Governor and Mayor Wickham, he said he knew nothing of any dissensions between them, and did not believe anything so serious had happened as to require the intervention of a third party. In regard to the means proposed to ascertain the whereabouts of the fugitives, he said no plan had been matured which could safely be made public, as he did not think the cause would be benefited by affordidg publicity upon that point. Mr. O'Conor then quoted from his work, entitled "A Four Years' Campaign against Official Malversation," as follows: It was desired that the perpetrators of the flagitious thefts discovered in 1871 should be pursued even to the ends of the earth with the most efficient instrumentalities attainable, and stripped of their plunder; it was also desired to avoid raids on the Treasury through false claims at law, combined with weak defenses. Recovering public money or inflicting personal inconvenience upon any individual was not the object in either case. The aim was by making examples and instituting safeguards, to deter from such evil practices as have obtained and thereby to save from official rapacity the money which still remains in the possession of our citizens as yet unstolen. From the time when Mr. Tilden, now our Governor, engaged my professional aid for the purpose in hand, in the autumn of 1873, it became evident that whatever political party may be in the ascendant the peculators, past and prospective, have such influence that the arm of remedial justice, paralyzed by the action of the courts, cannot be reinvigorated by needful legislation, my hope for official reform and my confidence in its practicability were unshaken. That animating impulse led me to advise and strongly to desire the removal now under consideration; giving that advice involved an obligation to aid if requested, in consequent inquiries; and, for this last reason alone, the task of examining the respondent's answer has been performed. No presumed that any experience of the kind will be required. By whomsoever prosecuted, civil suits against the Ring will be embarrassed by technicalities arising from the numerous existing laws prepared in their interest; and meanwhile the Statute of Limitations will be apt to cover their frauds with its mantle of security.

Mr. O'Conor then remarked that counsel would do everything in their power to recover the stolen property, and they had been greatly assisted by the new law.

RING MEMBERS IN COURT.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Daniel E. Berrien and William C. Rogers were called to plead to indictments found against them for having fraudulently obtained money from the City, and both pleaded not guilty. Both indictments were found by the Grand Jury at the Court of Oyer and Terminer just discharged. That against Berrien charges him with having, as a confederate of the other members of the Tweed Ring, obtained from the City, through fictitious and fraudulent claims for blooms, brushes and mats, alleged to have been furnished to the City the sum of $17,084 35; that against Rogers charges similar frauds to the extent of $46,378 65, alleged to have been due for printing and materials furnished the Department of Public Works.

WATERBURY VERSUS KELLY.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—MR. WATERBURY TO BE PUBLICLY CENSURED.

The Tammany Society met at the "Wigwam," in Fourteenth street, last night, Grand Sachem Schell presiding. There was a large attendance of members. Among those present were "Boss" John Kelly, Deputy Register John Y. Savage, Alderman John Reilly, Judson Jarvis, Sheriff Conner, ex-Deputy Sheriff Bernard Rielly, Sexton Brown, of Grace Church; ex-Warden Tracy, of Ludlow Street Jail; Col. Dunlap, "Wiskinskie" John D. Neuman, Deputy Sheriff Gale, Civil Justice Ackert, and Henry L. Clinton. Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury was expected, but to the disappointment of the majority of those assembled he did not appear. Mr. Waterbury's difficulties with the society, growing out of his opposition to the rule of "Kelly & Co.," will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES. Formal charges were preferred against him in the organization for the revelation, as it was alleged, of its secrets, in a letter published under his signature in the *Sun* newspaper last July. The Council of Sachems considered these charges, and Mr. Waterbury had a six-weeks' trial, commencing last March and terminating in April. He demanded the verdict of the Sachems in his case, but they declined to give it to him. The verdict was that he could not be expelled under the by-laws of the society, but that he was amenable to public censure for conduct tending to subvert the harmony and welfare of the association. At the meeting last night it was resolved that Mr. Waterbury should be furnished with a written copy of the verdict of the Sachems, and it was also resolved that he should be cited to appear before the society on next Monday night to receive the public censure of the Grand Sachem. What Mr. Waterbury will do under the circumstances is a matter of considerable interest among the members of the order.

STRAWBERRIES FROM NEW-JERSEY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, 7th inst., says that an immense strawberry crop is expected the present season in Cumberland County, N. J. The berries were never better as regards size and flavor. The variety now finding its way to the Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston markets is known as the "Wilson Early," the earliest ripening barry cultivated in South Jersey. It is not only earlier than any other known variety, but is firmer, will bear a longer transportation and rougher handling, and is more prolific than any other. Quite an army of pickers, who receive two cents per quart, are employed by the fruit-growers, and shipments in large quantities are being made from Bridgeton, Vineland, and other stations on the West Jersey and Southern Jersey roads. The fruit-growers realize from five to ten cents per box, the remainder finding its way into the railroad companies' and commission merchants' pockets. A half million quarts is the estimate of the strawberry crop of Cumberland County to be shipped to the places indicated. A large proportion of the crop finds its way to the canning-houses of Millville, Vineland, and Bridgeton.

MR. HUSTED ALONE TO BLAME.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

A great deal of unjust censure has been cast on the *Tribune* for substituting the name of Mr. Reid for that of Mr. Weed, in a report of a speech made by Gen. Husted at the Masonic dinner, in the portion wherein he referred to the journalists of New-York State. The substitution was one which might have occurred in any newspaper office. Rival contemporaries have no right to be "smart" at the expense of facts. The facts are these: Mr. Thurlow Weed was not known as a journalist, or even as an ex-journalist, by those who made the substitution. A recourse to the Directory, however, the next day, showed that Mr. Weed is put down as a journalist, and on the authority of that volume the sons of a private nature now impel me to withdraw my name as a possible candidate, I am also convinced that it will be for the interest of the Democracy to enter upon the coming campaign with a new candidate; and, in retiring, I am especially happy to welcome the coming standard-bearer to a contest in which the omens of success are so hopeful and abundant."

BASE BALL.

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THE RAILROAD WAR AND THE MAILS

PRESIDENT HINCKLEY STILL BLOCKS THE WAY—LIMITED EXPRESS ACCOMMODATION REFUSED TO POSTAL CARS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Last week President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, informed the Post Office Department that he would transport the mails between New-York and Philadelphia by the limited express, and that he would do the same between Philadelphia and Baltimore if President Hinckley would consent to such an arrangement. The Postmaster General had no communication with President Hinckley on the subject, but as the mails were on Saturday transported all the way between Washington and New-York by the limited express, he supposed the question was settled. This morning verbal information was received at the department from the mail agent that the carrying of the mails by the limited express on that day between Philadelphia and Baltimore was an act of accommodation owing to the detention of one of the other trains. The Postmaster General says he has no information, written or verbal, that President Hinckley has declined to let the mails pass in the limited express over his road, but if Mr. Hinckley should to-day so decline he would make a formal request that the mails be carried by the limited express between Philadelphia and Baltimore, so as to have a continuous limited express mail transportation between New-York and Washington.

LATER.—The New-York mail did not arrive here to-day until 5:20 P. M., Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, having declined to allow the postal cars to run over his road on the limited express trains. Up to Saturday night he had neither assented nor declined, and the cars came over the road as per the new arrangement, but were refused to-day.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSION DURING MAY—AMERICAN CASES DECIDED FAVORABLY—CASES DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following action has been had by the United States and Mexican Commission during the month of May in the several American cases named below viz.:

Awards by the Umpire.—Case No. 189, T. D. Willis, $41,768, gold, and interest; No. 165, Mary Brewer, $5,000, gold, and interest; No. 351, Vicente Costanza, $221, gold, and interest; No. 381, Bartlett & Borge, $10,000, gold, and interest; No. 385, Sarah M. Standish, $1,500, gold, and interest; also, $40,000, gold, without interest; No. 392, Mary Ann Conrow, $300, gold, with interest, and $50,000, gold, without interest; No. 488, George L. MacManus, $500, gold, with interest; No. 792, Lewis Weil, $250, gold, with interest, and No. 793, Lewis Weil, $500, gold, without interest; No. 804, Alfred Jeanator, $18,000, gold, with interest; No. 143, Turner & Renshaw, $7,000, gold, with interest; No. 185, Dunbar & Belknap, $20,000, gold, with interest; No. 356, John J. Wenckler, $4,000, gold, with interest; No. 768, heirs of H. S. Schreck, $15,000, gold, with interest.

Dismissed by Umpire.—No. 15, Gardner Mossman; No. 102, Snow and Burgess; No. 111, John R. Burleson; No. 427, James F. Brown; No. 428, John R. Robinson; No. 429, Polk R. Kyle; No. 437, J. M. Haynes; No. 190, C. H. Pond; No. 380, John Solare; No. 525, Henry B. Vesseron et al.; No. 546, Richard Gagnet; No. 557, William M. Bennett; No. 591, heirs of John Young; No. 643, H. B. Simonson; No. 746, Manuel J. De la Vega; No. 922, C. R. Webster; No. 963, Franklin Cummings; No. 5, Isaac Lightners, administrator; No. 13, Michael Limpach; No. 17, R. B. Kingsbury; No. 28, Simon Myers; No. 72, Gasper Schmidt; Nos. 103 and 104, John Parrott; No. 324, G. E. Brockway; No. 484, L. L. Lawrence; No. 902, Henry C. Boyd; No. 905, Charles K. Britell; No. 913, William Sublitt.

Case Awarded by Agreement of Commissioners.—No. 90, Bernard Turpin, $334 75, in gold, with interest.

Cases Dismissed by Agreement of Commissioners.—No. 459, John D. Burgess; No. 465, Jose M. Rufins; No. 467, Jerome B. Brown; No. 468, C. Schmidtz; No. 470, Rafael Navarette; No. 471, John C. Smith; No. 472, Martin R. Pilon; No. 473, Edward Kirchman; No. 475, Eulalia A. Bertherand; No. 481, Yorke and Potts; No. 541, John Friary; No. 542, William Koenig;

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, June 7, and the market was generally quiet. For to-day, however, a number of sales are noticed, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 512 and 514 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bloecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West One Hundredth street, north side, 250 feet east of Third avenue. Also a similar sale, Alex. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of three lots, size together 75.6 by 105, on Second avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of East One Hundredth street. Also a similar sale of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 105 feet west of Second avenue. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of nine lots each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 255 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale of ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-ninth street, north side, 255 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-first street, north side, 120 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By John McClave & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 15 by 125, on Fifth avenue, west side, 55.5 feet north of West Forty-ninth street.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, of two lots, each 19 by 100, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 Mulberry street, near Hester street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23.6 by 100.4, on West Fifty-second street, west side, 521.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By A. D. Melick, Jr., & Brother, at Lake View Station, Paterson, N. J., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale to close an estate of 200 lots.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 5.

King's Bridge road, n. w. s., 75 ft. from Madison av., 5.0x145. West Farms; W. Coddington to Margaret Rush..... $2,000

Madison av., s. w. s., 101.6 ft. s. of Front st., runs n. 49 ft. to s. s. of Fletcher st. at point 100.11 ft. e. of Front st., thence e. 20 ft., thence s. 48.6 ft. to n. s. of Maiden lane, thence w. 19.9 ft.; C. Durand to W. C. Durand.....

1st st., w. s., lot No. 34, map Wilton, Fort Morris, 25x100; T. Burwell, Referee, to M. and Ellen Haureban..... 1,390

155th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.3; C. E. Cornell to P. Woodhouse.....

38th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x72.6; J. S. Lawrence, Referee, to C. Viney; mortgages, $7,000 and interest. October, 1874.....

Same property; C. Viney to Caroline W. Wallace.....

62d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4; L. J. Phillips to T. O'Brien.....

63d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; W. H. Leonard to Theresa, wife of J. H. Schiff.....

67th st., n. s., 207 ft. w. of 5th av., 30.6x100.5; C. Meyer to W. L. Gunther.....

62d st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; G. P. Smith, Referee, to Sarah, wife of C. Rotschild.....

62d st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; J. B. Crimmins to O. M. W. Masche.....

88th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100; Sophia Mitchell, widow, and Mary M., wife of J. W. Albaugh, to Margaret J., wife of H. T. Paddock.....

124th st., n. w. corner 7th av., 50x100.11; Amelia Kiersted to.....

125th st., s. w. corner 7th av., 50x100.11; Augusta Redfield.....

154th st. n. s. 80 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x44.3; G. P. Smith, Referee, to R. C. Combes and J. F. Donnel, Trustees.....

154th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 84x99.11; Same to Same.....

Hudson av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st., 50x100, inwood; Same to Same.....

Lexington av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 85th st., 60x98.7; Lexington av., e. s., 222 ft. n. of 85th st., 20x87.9; F. R. Walker to Isabella, wife of A. Brandon.....

Madison av., s. w. corner of 84th st., 102.2x70; Isabella Brandon to F. R. Walker.....

2d av., s. e. s., part 77 map Claremont, near High Bridge, 100x114; J. W. Nibio to C. MacGregor.....

Plot bounded s. by 150th st. e. by King's Bridge road, n. by centre line between 150th and 151st sts., n. by line 625 ft. e. of 10th av.; by P. Smith, Referee, to R. C. Combes and J. F. Donnel, Trustees.....

$2,000 1,340 1,390 2,400 500 10,000 65,000 36,000 100,000 14,100 9,100 27,000 .... 50,000 2,500 5,000 6,000 40,000 40,000 2,000 7,500

LEASES RECORDED.

East Houston st., No. 453, 10 years, per year.. $1,000
Fulton st., No. 196, store, 5 years, per year..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

Contemplating going abroad, or leaving town, the coming season, and desirous of placing their property where it will be managed in the most satisfactory manner, can do so by leaving it with

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for Estates,
No. 4 PARK PLACE.

We make a specialty of taking full charge and management of property in this City and Brooklyn, give particular and personal attention to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., relieving owners of all trouble, annoyance, and anxiety in regard to the care of their property. Our references being some of the leading business gentlemen of this City, we shall be pleased to furnish them when requested.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE—TWENTY-FOURTH Ward—Four plots of twenty-five or more City lots.—This property is as near in time to Wall st. as 8th avenue lots on Central Park, and a plot will be sold at about the same price as one of those lots. The improvements in the vicinity are all first-class. Also, on Broadway, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) twenty-six and one-half acres, with fine house. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT BUILDOTS—For sale, on 152d st., between Grand Boulevard and Hudson River. Convenient to the depot; fine view of Hudson River. Apply to J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to S. A. BRACKMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage, plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN HOUSE—A first-class country residence near the Hudson, (free from incumbrance,) containing sixteen rooms, all improvements, elegant stables, carriage-house, and ice-house, all in complete order; twenty acres in meadow, garden, and choice fruit; photograph of house at our office. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT SHARON, CONN.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, with mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating, and fishing; 3½ hours from City; will sell or lease, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine st.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF sold immediately; near Sing Sing; fine river views. ROBERT P. WHITE & CO., Agents, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ORANGE (N. J.) REAL ESTATE SPECIALTY.—Rent, fully furnished for season. Some elegant places on mountain or ridge; excellent neighborhoods. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON LONG ISLAND, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and three miles from South Islip, to rent: the house is elegantly furnished, and complete in every respect; it has been occupied, and has never been rented; the grounds about the house are handsomely laid out, and the stables and outbuildings are first class and elegant; to a desirable tenant the rent for the season will be very low; the general expenses of keeping up the place will be paid by the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF RAMAPO, ON the line of the Erie Railway, thirty-three miles from New-York City, a cottage house, with barn, stable, ice-house, fruit trees, &c.; the house is in good order, contains ten rooms and a furnace in the cellar; rent $ 00 per annum. Apply to PIERSON & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF 5TH AV. and Central Park, a large four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, fully and substantially furnished private dwelling, to cease low. Immediate possession. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE; HEALTHIEST AND most beautiful location on the Sound, near Port Chester; every advantage for bathing and sailing. WILLETT BRONSON, No. 20 Exchange place.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—COTTAGE, furnished or not, eight rooms; Summer kitchen; garden, fruit, milk, and horse if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

TO LET—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, ON THE Harlem Railroad, a French-roof house, thirteen rooms; rent $350. For particulars address J. J. KNAPP, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 8:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; No. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamauend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry as 8:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels' depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 31st, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

5:00 P. M., Troy special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the GENERAL SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY, (limited.)—The creditors of the above-named company are required on or before the 30th day of September, 1875, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to Mr. George Augustus Cape and Mr. John Adolph Stewart, of No. 8 Old Jewry, in the City of London, the liquidators of the said company; and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Monday, the 1st day of November, 1875, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1875.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.

MICHAEL ABRAHAMS and ROPPEY, No. 8 Old Jewry, London, England, and No. 23 Rue Taitbout, Paris, Solicitors for the liquidators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS.
KOSK TOILET POWDER. TRANSPARENT SOAP. TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
No. 24 Old Bond st., London.
Sole Agents in New-York—ARNOLD & McNARY.
"The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK."

APPRENTICES.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction wish to apprentice, to reputable parties, the boys and girls under their charge.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NUMISMATICS.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad, having a collection of United States and Spanish coins, would like to dispose of them. Address Post Office Box No. 2,395.

PASS ALE AND GUINNESS STOUT—$2 PER doz.; pure imported wines and liquors for family use. PASS ALE VAULTS, No. 23 College place, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, NO. 72 BEEKMAN ST., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. C. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO EUROPE will sell one of the most stylish teams of black carriage horses in the City. They are perfectly sound and gentle for single or double driving; 15¾ hands high, and seven years old this Summer. Price, $1,200. Apply to Mr. ANDERSON, basement of No. 17 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COAL BLACK HORSE, suitable for coupé or dog cart, as handsome as a picture, sixteen hands high, very stylish and prompt driver; can trot close to three minutes; warranted sound and kind in double and single harness; can be seen at private stable, No. 137 West 38th st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A DARK BAY OR brown horse; 15.3 hands, seven years old; must be perfectly sound and reliable, and a good roadster; no fancy price will be paid. Address M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THEIR VALUE; ONE PAIR of horses; adapted to any service, coach or other uses. May be seen at the stables, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, OWNER GOING abroad—a Brewster clarence, sorrel and black horses; black horse stylish for coupé; harness, &c.; at stable, No. 54 West 19th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTH-ing, lap dusters, &c., &c., in great variety. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., A large number of superior cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, lady's maids, laundresses, house-workers, of all nations; young girls, and those lately landed.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, AGED EIGH-teen years, of good education and appearance, wishes some light respectable work; is a good writer and accountant. Call or address all week, S. Lockwood, No. 492 2d av.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANT'S OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, French, and German servants only; all Protestants; female and male. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., reliable servants of all nations; hotels and Summer houses supplied promptly.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND HER HUS-band, both responsible, desire to take charge of a house during the Summer or longer, if required; good reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or country; can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Applyat Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly respectable girl, competent in both capacities; has several years' references from her last employer; City or country; will give satisfaction to any employer who will engage her. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good respectable young girl, who understands her duties; is quick and cleanly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A USEFUL YOUNG girl; can do house-work, take care of children, sew well and tend, and be generally useful; is a tidy girl and willing to work for low wages in City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and sewing, or chamber-maid and waitress; understands either position perfectly; has best City references; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch young woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, also a good seamstress; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing and assist with grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go out of the country; good City reference. Call at No. 423 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 139 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will help with the washing or sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 1,037 2d av., near 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse or as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl lately landed, as chambermaid and assist in the housework; is a first-class butter maker, honest and obliging. Address for seven days H. for Her, No. 208 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A North or Ireland Protestant girl as chamber-maid or as waitress; is highly respectable; willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID AND Seamstress.—As chamber-maid and sewing or parlor-maid and sewing. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 17 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children and do chamber-work; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 1.8 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and help wash and iron; has good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 244 East 13th st, before 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, tidy girl; would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at Caledonia House, No. 133 Reade st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Cuban for one of her girls as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 121 East 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT young English girl, lately landed; City or country; will take moderate wages. Call at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th av.

COMPANION, NURSE, OR MAID-SEAM-stress.—Two young women (Americans) want positions in same family; one as companion, nurse, or maid to an invalid or lady of any age; the other as seamstress; will give their services three months at $5, hoping by merit to renew their engagements with increase of salaries. Address American, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO thoroughly reliable young women; cook is an English Protestant who understands her business in every branch, makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is a well-tempered, obliging girl, and a good waitress; no objection to the country; both have best recommendations; will not part. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work in City or country; is a respectful, economical, and intelligent servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit; also nice soups, desserts, &c., and a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A highly respectable girl, who understands her duties; is quick and cleanly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch young woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, also a good seamstress; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do plain sewing and assist with grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 35th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, tidy girl; would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SC

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

NOM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN

ABYSSINIA...WED., June 9 *SCYTHIA...WED. June 23
ALGERIA...WED., June 16 *RUSSIA...WED., June 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the sailing wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOKE.....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACRESNEZ....SATURDAY, July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessary wine without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY.....THURSDAY, June 10, 10 A. M.
GREECE.....THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, June 12, 12 M. | Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 19 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24 st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....June 12 | RHEIN.....June 26
MAIN.....June 19 | ODER.....July 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....Return currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....June 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN.....July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
VICTORIA.....Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BIMONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR KINGSTON AND COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL.....June 19.
ANDES.....July 9.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ATLAS.....June 5.
ETNA.....June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

FIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

SCHEDULE FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer NORTHMERRY, Faulkeln, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points south and southwest, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Savannah.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points south and southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 63 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship O'RIO, Capt. G. B. STOCKS, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TRAVELERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the Hamburg Line, also the White Star Line of steamers are supplied with "Edson's Recording Steam Gauges," by which passengers are secured against disaster from their engineers using a greater range of steam. Abundant notice is given when steam pressure exceeds prescribed limits, and the tracings on the charts show what steam has been carried from hour to hour, night and day. These gauges are sold by M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.....June 10 INDIANA.....July 1
*KENILWORTH...June 17 *ABBOTSFORD....July 8
PENNSYLVANIA...June 24 OHIO.....July 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent. No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, June 9
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 12

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON.....June 15, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO.....June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....THURSDAY, June 8
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS.....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday June 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

From Evening Mail.

$160,000

MADE IN TWO MONTHS.

A WALL STREET OPERATION.—THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME, SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY HAVE MADE $1,000 AND OVER FROM ONLY $50. THEY PAID IN A SINGLE DAY OVER $40,000, FOR WHICH only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent bookkeepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business, and it is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first-class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.

New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall st., has in its employ twelve bookkeepers and assistants. There are other stock privilege firms who employ from three to six men. This firm have established their entire business during the last five years.

Boston *Daily News* says:

Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st., explanatory circulars containing detailed statements and calculations, and many "points" of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

New-York *Graphic* says:

This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $50 to any amount, and gives small investors the same advantages as those who invest thousands of dollars. During the last month investments of $100 on many stocks have returned profits from $500 to $2,500. This seems marvelous to those unaccustomed to Wall st. operations, nevertheless it is true, as rule-data illustrated by the fluctuation of prices at the Stock Exchange.

OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, 12 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV. NEW-YORK, June 7, 1875.

AT THE PREMIUM ALLOTMENT HELD at Steinway Hall, on June 7, 1875, at 5 P. M., the same being public, the following bonds were decided to be entitled to receive, in principal and interest, the sums set opposite to them respectively:

Series 199—Bond No. 86, Premium $50; No. 40, $50. Series 507—No. 29, $100; No. 96, $100. Series 512—No. 20, $100; No. 80, $3,000; No. 89, $50. Series 1,438—No. 97, $100; No. 23, $200; No. 16, $100. Series 1,968—No. 3, $50; No. 4, $50. Series 2,714—No. 29, $100; No. 38, $35,000; No. 55, $200. Series 2,974—No. 57, $100; No. 52, $5,000; No. 25, $50. Series 3,123—No. 33, $50; No. 34, $50; No. 25, $50. Series 3,162—No. 66, $50; No. 67, $100; No. 28, $500. Series 3,305—No. 1, $10,000; No. 12, $50; No. 68, $100. Series 3,385—No. 58, $200; No. 76, $50. Series 3,388—No. 19, $50. Series 3,845—No. 45, $1,000. Series 4,292—No. 51, $50; No. 1, $100. Series 4,472—No. 56, $200; No. 9, $100; No. 61, $50. Series 4,742—No. 74, $100; No. 27, $100; No. 11, $50. Series 4,740—No. 18, $100; No. 58, $50; No. 9, $50. Series 5,104—No. 92, $200; No. 20, $200; No. 36, $50. Series 5,353—No. 29, $100; No. 30, $50. Series 5,356—No. 27, $100. Series 6,000—No. 86. $100; No. 36, $100; No. 39 $100. Series 6,040—No. 88, $50; No. 47, $50; No. 35, $1,000; No. 49, $100; No. 43, $50; No. 86, $50. Series 6,333—No. 100, $500; No. 14, $10. Series 6,717—No. 40, $500; No. 37, $50; No. 13, $100; No. 63, $50. Series 6,781—No. 62, $50; No. 89, $500; No. 51, $50. Series 6,791—No. 61, $200. Series 6,816—No. 79, $50; No. 22, $50. Series 6,850—No. 15, $50; No. 31, $50. Series 7,364—No. 72, $200; No. 44, $500; No. 17, $100; No. 2, $500. Series 7,375—No. 62, $100; No. 67, $100. Series 7,377—No. 25, $50; No. 49 $1,000. Series 7,808—No. 6, $500; No. 99, $200; No. 51, $50; No. 54, $50. Series 8,340—No. 64 $100; No. 33, $200. Series 8,660—No. 30, $50; No. 37. $100. Series 8,675—No. 16, $50; No. 8, $500. Series 8,747—No. 59, $50; No. 18, $500. Series 8,986—No. 26, $50. Series 9,128—No. 61 $50; No. 76, $50; No. 70, $100. Series 9,562—No. 42, $100.

And containing 3,900 bonds of the 40 series drawn January 1, 1875, viz.: Series 199, 507, 512, 1,189, 1,438, 1,956, 2,714, 2,974, 3,123, 3,277, 3,385, 3,388, 3,843, 4,299, 3,162, 3,198, 4,314, 4,472, 4,740, 5,404, 5,358, 6,000, 6,046, 6,333, 6,717, 6,781, 6,791, 6,816, 6,865, 7,364, 7,375, 7,377, 7,809, 8,340, 8,660, 8,675, 8,747, 8,900, 9,726, 9,562, will receive $21 each. The bonds will be redeemed according to $ and the conditions of the loan, and payable at the office of the company.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.
By the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
No. 12 East 17th st.

I hereby certify that the above drawing was held in my presence, and sworn to as to the correctness of the same by the officers of the Industrial Exhibition Company, before me, this seventh day of June, 1875.

M. TURNER FORMAN,
Notary Public. City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities of Europe in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

CHICAGO SOUTH-SIDE PARK 7s,

INTEREST, JANUARY AND JULY, DUE 1879.

Bayonne City, Hudson Co., N. J., 7s,

INTEREST, JANUARY AND JULY, DUE 1881.

For sale. BROWN, ANDERTON & BRIE, No. 58 Wall st.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD are interested partners in the PALACE OF INDUSTRY and its PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS of this Continent is the City of New-York. The people of the United States make their largest purchases and their most frequent visits here.

WHEN THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY is completed every manufacturer can lease for a year, or a period of years, space for the exhibition and sale of his merchandise. Thus, at very moderate expense, he can advertise his business and reap a profit from direct sales.

ALL THE SPACE leased by manufacturers will be lighted, refitted, warmed, and cleaned by the Industrial Exhibition Company, at the expense of the company.

THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY will be a fire-proof building, and will afford the manufacturer the exhibitor, and the dealer facilities for the promotion of business never before offered. The building will be sufficiently completed to begin business in November, 1876, immediately on the close of the Philadelphia Centennial.

JURY AWARDS OF PRIZES will be entirely omitted from this Exhibition. The goods exhibited will stand before the public on their own merits, the test of actual competition and public inspection being really a far more accurate proof of excellence than the testimony of any jury, however free from special influences.

RESPONSIBLE MANUFACTURERS are already applying for space; and applications are invited from all who contemplate making use of the advantages offered by the Industrial Exhibition Company for the display and sale of goods of any and every description.

THE PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company have, in addition to their other valuable features, this one, of great importance to every manufacturer, namely, that they will be received at par for space taken, or for admission money.

THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION of every manufacturer, large or small, is invited to these bonds, which are of TWENTY DOLLARS each.

SEND for full descriptive circulars to the office of THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 12 East 17th st., near Broadway, New-York.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following securities, as having been stolen from the owners in Oudshoorn, Holland, on the night of May 15-16. Payment has been stopped: The following are detached from their sheets of coupons: Seven, $1,000 each, seven per cent. consolidated gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Nos. 6,180 to 6,186. Three, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Menom nee Extension, first mortgage. Nos. 1,992, 2,990, 3,026. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,519, 4,121, 4,617, 4,619, 4,627, 5,320, 5,325, 5,401, 5,402, 5,739, 6,142, 6,796. Two, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Denver Pacific and Telegraph Company, Nos. 947, 2,334. The following sheets of coupons, separated from their respective bonds: Six, $1 000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,553, 4,561, 5,060, 5,363, 6,419, 7,080. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 2,511, 2,702, 2,953, 2,954, 3,031, 3,154, 3,947, 4,307. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railroad Company, first mortgage, Nos. 783, 94, 843, 875, 1,474, 1,506, 2,501, 3,123, 3,124, 3,266, 3,312, 3,819. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 4,045, 4,169, 4,185, 4,202, 4,272, 4,294, 4,335, 4,414.

Any information in regard thereto may be sent to Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, No. 52 Wall st., or DULMAN & SCHARFF, No. 43 Exchange place.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EPHRAIM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, D. HENRY HAIGHT, AMOS R. ENO, JOHN N. LORD, SAMUEL WILLETS, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, JOHN SCOTT BODD, ISRAEL CORSE, JACOB VAN WAGENEN, JOHN R. WILLIS, PRESTON H. HODGES, HENRY COFFIN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN, CHAS. H. ISHAM, WILLIAM PALEN, JAMES B. AMES, EGBERT A. CLARK, R. S. MIDDLETON, AMOS ROBBINS, M. N. PACKARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EPHRAIM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice President.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented will cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.

my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote."

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in the United States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in the name of Theodore F. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 28 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.

SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x90 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for INVALIDS NEEDING REST

and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS PLEASANT Summer resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located on a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and a half mile from Stroudsburg, elevation 700 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys. Carriages at Stroudsburg depot on arrival of trains. No bar. Terms for June, $10 per week. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will open June 5.

Special terms for June.

HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND. EUROPEAN PLAN.

Will open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boat a daily from Providence and Newport. Address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor. City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery, reasonable prices. References—J. M. Wentz & Co., No. 388 Broadway; Besson & Van Orinda, No. 203 Chambers st.; N. H. Clemons, Ticket Ag't, Erie Railway, foot Chambers st. C. H. & C. J. MURRAY, Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Two hours, E. to Railroad, row open; take 9 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train. A cool, healthy, delightful resort; unexceptionable references: terms moderate, (low for June;) liberal to unexceptionable guests: asthmatic and pulmonary affections relieved.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER Gap, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Hartford st. now open.

D. S. HAMMOND.

SUMMER BOARD.

RYE,

CHURCH CONFERENCES.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION—DISCUSSION ON A PROPOSITION TO REVISE THE LITURGY—ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The General Convention of the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) reassembled yesterday at 10 A. M. in the church of the New-York Society, Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, and was called to order by the President, Rev. Chauncey Giles, who read some scriptural passages. Reports were read from the Canada and Missouri Associations, and a statement by Rev. J. B. Stewart of the ordinations administered by him during the past year. A statement by the Trustees of the Rice legacy was also read.

Some facts in the report of the Trustees of the fund established by Mr. L. C. Iungerich, of Philadelphia, in 1872, for supplying, gratuitously, copies of Swedenborg's *True Christian Religion* to Protestant clergymen and students of theology in the United States and Canada, omitted in Sunday's report, may be given here. In order to exclude persons who might abuse the offer, it was decided to require of applicants that they should pay the postage on the books sent them. In the first year 2,000 copies of *True Christian Religion* were distributed to *bona fide* applicants, in the second year 3,000 copies were distributed, and at the end of two and a half years the whole number distributed had reached between 7,000 and 8,000 copies. A year after this work began the American New Church Tract and Publication Society offered to supply to the same classes, clergymen and students of theology, Emanuel Swedenborg's *Heaven and Hell*, on the same conditions as those of the Iungerich gratuity, and in two years 5,000 copies have been distributed to applicants. Mr. Iungerich also made provision for distributing Swedenborg's *Apocalypse Revealed* in the same manner, printing 1,000 copies as an experiment. Those have been exhausted, and a second edition of 1,000 copies is partially distributed, and the demand for all three of the works continues unabated. The Trustees report that in no instance has the Faculty of any theological school opposed the reading of these works by students. Professors have even certified to the good standing of students in order that they might receive them, and the Dean of one denominational college asked how he could obtain all Swedenborg's works for the college library.

An address to the convention from the General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain was read, and a reply to the address adopted. A resolution was adopted at a later stage, making the President, Mr. Giles, who is soon to visit Europe, the messenger of the convention to convey the address to the British Conference.

Judge Plantz, the Vice President, was here called to the chair by the President, who had much other business to attend to.

Mr. William Hobart submitted a resolution that the Executive Committee take steps to revise the convention's liturgy, with a view to making it acceptable to the whole Church, and with this object that the said committee confer with the committee on the book appointed by the Conference of Ministers, who had done something in the way of getting up a liturgy.

Rev. W. H. Benade offered an amendment to refer the subject to a special committee of ministers named, instead of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Benade then entered upon a long explanation of the work of the Commission appointed to draw the original resolution and of the difficulties encountered by them. Some specimen sheets of a liturgy compiled by the Commission were in the hands of the convention, having been in use in the church of the New-York society for some time. The Commission found the necessity for a correct translation of the passages of Scripture occurring in this liturgy imperative. They were met by the common version of the Bible, the known errors in which have already called for revising commissions in both the United States and England, while in the rituals of the various churches the renderings were so various as to make a kind of patch-work. They had to choose between the errors of King James' Bible and the patch-work of the ritualists, and they took what they believed to be valuable from both, adhering as closely as possible to the original meaning of the Hebrew and Greek, and to Swedenborg's Latin rendering, where he has given such. They were aware of the danger of attempting a new translation of the Word, which was holy in every jot and tittle." A translation that departed from the original meaning of each word would not be a translation but an interpretation which no man was authorized to make.

A recess was taken for religious services, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Pendleton, of Philadelphia, who preached a sermon also, and for the usual collation.

Mr. Benade continued his explanation of the work of the commission after recess, more fully detailing the difficulties met by them in the necessity of conforming to what is known of the "law of correspondence," or the law of the relations of spirit and matter from Swedenborg, and in the grammatical peculiarities of the Hebrew.

The debate continued for some time, developing a little warmth, on the relative capabilities of clergymen and laymen for the task of preparing a liturgy. An amendment to the amendment, referring the resolution to a mixed committee of clergymen and laymen, was offered, and after further debate the question was demanded and both amendments rejected, and the resolution referred as originally proposed to the Executive Committee.

Rev. Mr. Giles read a statement of the financial condition of the Washington (D. C.) Society, showing a funded debt of $9,550, and a floating debt of $1,500, and earnestly appealing to the convention to aid the society to pay off the floating debt.

Reports from the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs and on subjects specially referred to them were presented and ordered to be printed.

A motion to turn over the balance of the Wilkins Fund, amounting to $199, to the Mission Fund was adopted.

The Executive Committee reported back the resolution of the Ministers' Conference to enlarge the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs so as to include all the Ministers of the Convention, twelve of whom shall be a quorum, referred to them on Saturday, with a recommendation that it be adopted. The report was adopted unanimously.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Oliver Gerrish, of Portland, Me.; Rev. George W. Chase, Columbus, Ga.; Rev. John Doughty, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry Lightsey, Peoria, Ill.; Sampson Reed, Boston; David L. Webster, Boston; David McCandlish, Pittsburg, Penn.; Benjamin F. Glenn, Philadelphia; Julian Shoemaker, Philadelphia; Milo G. Williams, Urbana, Ohio; Jacob L. Wayne, Cincinnati; Adolph Ahlers, Baltimore, Md.; Christian B. Medby, New-York; Lyman S. Burnham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Woolworth Colton, New-York; Glendy Burke, New-Orleans; C. E. Prentiss, Washington, D. C.; William R. Marshall, St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. Frederick W. Tuerk, Berlin, Canada.

The reports of the Treasurer, of the Maine Association, and of several ordaining ministers were read and adopted.

A resolution to place the Lull fund ($500) in the hands of the Trustees of the Building Fund until further orders was adopted.

After the announcement that the members of the convention were invited to a reunion at the residence of Mr. Chesterman, in East Fourteenth street, the convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

PROCEEDINGS AT ITS FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFEDERATION—THE CHURCH'S MISSIONARY WORK—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The fifth day's session of the Synod of the Reformed Church of America opened yesterday with the usual devotional exercises, which were conducted by Rev. E. Neriva. The most important business of the morning session was the report of the Committee on Confederation. The report favored a union or confederation of the Reformed with the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of promoting the cause of religion and resisting the encroachments and advances of "Romanism." The confederation is to hold a session in London next July to make arrangements for a grand council of the confederation next year. The confederation is to be known as the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian system." The report was received, but a motion to accept gave rise to a warm and exciting discussion. Elder Theodore F. Cornell was opposed to entering into any more confederations or alliances. He was surprised at the proposition for a confederation, and considered it a movement to coalesce with the Presbyterian Church. In his opinion the Reformed Church would do better to look after its own welfare than unite in plans and schemes for the assistance of other religious bodies. The Reformed Churches he said were gradually crumbling away, and he gave several instances in proof of that assertion. One church in New-York was turned into a stable, another is the hands of Bohemians, and still another is to be sold under the auctioneer's hammer. The speaker thought it was time to stop this outside assistance to other churches and give more attention to their own work. He did not approve of the resolutions adopted on Saturday, providing for a co-operative union with the Presbyterian Church South, which, he said, were rushed through in the absence of half the members of the Synod and in opposition to their wishes. It was assuming to do for others what the Church was not able to do for itself. "If this thing goes on," said Mr. Cornell, prophetically, "the Reformed Church will not be in existence as a body in the course of ten years." Elder Ferdon, a member of the committee, explained that the proposed confederation did not design any organic union of the Churches. It was simply a confederation of the different denominations for the purpose of strengthening each other and fighting those who were opposed to them. The report was then adopted. The reception of delegates from other bodies next took place. Rev. Robert Armstrong, from the United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Marshal B. Smith and Dr. Nicholson, from the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. Imbrie, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North, were formally received and delivered brief addresses, to which President Scott responded. The morning session was then brought to a close.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30 P. M. with prayer by President Scott. Dr. Vanderveer, from the Classis of New-Brunswick, was then introduced, and spoke on the subject of expunging the words "dipping in" from the baptismal service. He argued that neither the words "dipping in" nor "immerse" expressed the meaning of baptism, but that sprinkling would express it better. His argument was a very learned and lengthy one, and occupied nearly an hour in its delivery. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, delivered a brief address detailing the missionary works done in foreign fields by the Church during the last ten years. The Church has 11 stations, 59 out stations, 6 native Pastors, 627 native helpers, 25 churches, with a membership of 1,396; 148 schools and academies, with 1,252 scholars. The debt of the board is $15,000, which the speaker said must be made up in some way.

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, missionary to India, delivered a lecture on the mission work of the Church in that country. The report of the Board of Education was next presented and discussed, and a resolution adopted that the board take early and efficient means to remove their indebtedness. Thursday was appointed as a day of special prayer for the success of the schools and seminaries under the control of the Synod. Some business of a routine character was then transacted, and the Synod adjourned until this morning.

YACHTING.

THE WILLIAMSBURG YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The fifth annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over a course extending from the club-house, at the foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint, to and around the Stepping Stones buoy and return. The entries are more numerous than at any preceding regatta of this club and include several yachts built this year. The following is the full list, the time allowance being one minute and thirty seconds to the foot for all classes:

FIRST-CLASS CABIN YACHTS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. ft.	in.
Melvina	Com. A. Barker	40	4
Jeannette	Ex-Com. Rexter	37	2½
Victoress	John Smith	37	3
Kate	Bernard Silverman	33	1

SECOND-CLASS CABIN YACHTS.

M. Conway	J. Conway	30	11
Stephen J. Colahan	Thomas Meany	24	2
Sorceress	Clifford and Hooper	32	0

THIRD-CLASS OPEN YACHTS.

Nettie	Theodore Reeves	28	1
Favorita	Charles Brandt	31	2
A. J. Brush, (new)	Keegan and Brush	28	1½
John Sawyer, (new)	John Doyle	28	0
Isaac Merritt, (new)	I. Merritt	28	0½

FOURTH-CLASS OPEN YACHTS.

Mary Gibson	Nathaniel Lockwood	22	3¼
Prima Donna	J. Panic	17	4
Robert C. Orr	James Davis	14	10
John N. Lanthier	Lanthier and Brush	21	6
Contrary	William Ellis	15	10
Kosina	William H. Sharp	19	10
Pidgeon	S. and A. Hill	21	1¾
Katie	Vice Com. Conklin	22	2
S. M. Rodgers	H. Bowden	22	8

For the accommodation of the guests of the club, the steamer Wyoming will accompany the yachts during the race, and will start from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock this morning; from the foot of Broome street, New-York, at 8:30; from South Sixth street, Brooklyn, at 9, and from Green street, Greenpoint, at 9:30. The Regatta Committee are Messrs. Lanthier, Toffes, Van Brunt, Smith, and Brown.

THE LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB RACES.

At the Short Branch Club House of the Long Island Yacht Club, yesterday, there was much interest excited over the promised race between the yachts Robert Russell and the Frank, the course sailed being from the yacht Trinkie, anchored off the club-house in Gowanus Bay, to and around the Oyster Bank buoy and repeat. The storm delayed the race for some time, but at 3 P. M. Commodore Farley decided that it should be commenced as soon as the boats could be in readiness at the stake-boat. Soon afterward Mr. Jacob Keeler was appointed judge of the race, and at 3:49 o'clock the Russell, Capt. Weeks, rounded the Trinkie and got away, followed by the Frank, Capt. Frank Bates, at 3:49:21. From the point of starting to and through the gap it was a dead beat against wind and tide with both boats, the Frank making the best sailing, however, though the difference was small. From the gap to Oyster Bank buoy the course was more favorable, and, with a fair sailing breeze the Russell turned the buoy at 4:35:30 and the Frank at 4:36:30. From the buoy to the stake-boat the wind freshened, and the Frank gained steadily, making the first run over the course slightly ahead of the Russell, soon afterward losing her advantage, however, having run too far out to secure a way round the buoy without an additional tack. The Russell made headway again, rounded the buoy far in advance and held her lead to the return, arriving 1 minute and 39 seconds ahead of the Frank, giving her thus her first defeat.

Prior to the above race there was another which afforded greater excitement to the yachtmen, but as it had not been advertised there were not so many strangers present to enjoy it. This race was between the Short Branch, Capt. William Dixon, Jr., and the Only Son, owned by Commodore Farley and sailed by Capt. Albert. The course was from a stake-boat near the Short Branch Hotel to the Robin's Reef Light and repeat. The race proved a most exciting one from the start to the close, for all along the way the yachts continued so close together that those ashore could not detect any difference. On the first return the Only Son came to the stake-boat four seconds ahead, and on the second return the Short Branch was declared the winner by only one second. It was said to be the closest yacht race ever made. The members of the Long Island Club feel greatly pleased with the additions which have been made to it during the past year. From seventy members they have increased to ninety, and with the addition of the Robert Russell, and another and larger yacht, Lulu, they have now registered on their list twenty-nine fine yachts.

LIQUOR DEALERS' COUNCILS.

The Liquor Dealers' Protective Association held its regular weekly meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, Henry Cunningham presiding. A special committee presented a draft of a new constitution and by-laws, changing the name of the organization to the "Liquor Dealers' Union," and providing for a permanent Committee on Legislation, whose duties will be to oppose all liquor laws containing unjust or arbitrary requirements, and to endeavor to secure the passage of acts favorable to the trade interests. It also provides that whenever the Excise Board prosecutes a member of the Union for delinquency in the payment of licenses, the services of eminent counsel shall be retained in behalf of the defendant at the expense of the organization. Thus it offers an inducement to the members to continue their opposition to the law by guaranteeing them, free of expense, counsel which as individuals they could not afford to retain. The report of the committee was received and referred to a committee of three for revision.

The opposition association, which has styled itself the Liquor, Wine, and Beer Dealers' Association, held a meeting at Putnam Hall, Third avenue and Twelfth street, John Keenan in the chair. The only business transacted was a discussion on the duty of the counsel of the association in the matter of the suits brought by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction against all liquor dealers behindhand in the payment of licenses, to recover civil damages of $50 in each case.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

A meeting of the College of Pharmacy was held last evening at the University building, for the purpose of electing a Board of Pharmacy for the next three years. The first board was elected in 1872, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the City and County of New-York. According to the fourth section of the act, this board must consist of five competent pharmacists, three of whom shall be graduates of some legally constituted College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Paul Balluff, President of the college, and the outgoing board, consisting of W. Neergaard, M. D.; Paul Balluff, W. De F. Day, M. D.; B. E. Hays, M. D., and T. Frohwein, presented their report. This report showed that the registered number of pharmacists is 1,178, of which 552 are proprietors and 626 assistants. The receipts during the past three years have been $3,456, against an expenditure of $1,718 17. Action will be taken on the report at the next stated meeting of the college, on the 17th inst. The new board was elected by ballot, the gentlemen chosen being Drs. W. De F. Day, Benjamin E. Hays, and William Balser, and Messrs. T. Frohwein and G. Ramsperger.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE DIRECTION.

The action of the State Legislature, by which the old Board of Brooklyn Bridge Directors were retired, leaves in control of the works at present only the President, Hon. Henry C. Murphy; the Secretary, Mr. O. P. Quintard, and the Treasurer, Hon. John H. Prentice. The effect of that action was, yesterday, to nullify the promise of the old board to meet yesterday afternoon, for the new Trustees not having as yet been organized, there was really no board to meet. The new Trustees are to meet and organize on Wednesday.

THE VISIT OF THE INDIANS.

The delegation of Sioux Indians spent a rather uneventful day in their rooms at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday. It had been intended by Mr. H. W. Bingham to have escorted them to Central Park, and on a shopping excursion through Broadway, but owing to the extreme heat of the forenoon and the heavy rain which prevailed during the afternoon this programme was abandoned. The Indians arose early, and occupied the time not spent in disposing of their meals in lounging about their room or conversing with visitors through their interpreter, Mr. Fielder. In the evening they visited the Olympic Theatre, accompanied by Mr. Fielder and Buffalo Bill. The performance, while being apparently enjoyed by the younger members of the delegation, was witnessed by the seniors with that stoicism characteristic of their race. To-day they will be taken through several of the public buildings, and will probably visit Central Park and other points of attraction.

TOUGHENED GLASS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE LA BASTIE PROCESS, BY PROF. THOMAS EGLESTON—EXPERIMENTS BY THE LECTURER.

Prof. Thomas Egleston, of the Columbia College School of Mines, presented, last evening, an account of the remarkable La Bastie process for toughening glass, so as to render it incapable of breaking, before the New-York Academy of Sciences. The notices of the process which have appeared from time to time have inspired considerable interest in the matter, and a large audience was expected, but only a few were present. Prof. Egleston said that he had brought a number of specimens of the hardened glass to exhibit, but that he must request that the specimens thrown on the floor might be returned. He said that, during last Autumn, M. La Bastie, having made a number of experiments in making glass, (being connected with glass manufacturing) succeeded in making it as tough as cast-iron. He does this by heating ordinary glass to a red heat and plunging it into a bath of fatty material, the composition of which he has not disclosed. Prof. Egleston then threw a number of specimens of the tempered glass, several being watch crystals, and equally thin pieces, in the air. They fell on the floor with a metallic clang, and rebounded to the height of several inches. Some of those pieces were ordinary looking watch crystals. After showing the strength of the specimens in this way, Prof. Egleston threw a plate in the air, and after several attempts succeeded in breaking it. He then detailed a large number of experiments which had been made by him on the glass with reference to its capacity for withstanding shock, i s resistance of heat, and its chemical strength as compared with ordinary glass. With regard to shock he said he had had a number of steel missiles made, of two, four, six, eight, and sixteen ounces wei ht, which were allowed to fall from different heights on the plates of prepared glass. He had done this because he found that none of the shocks usually applied to test glass would break this. The missiles were carefully prepared, so that their edges would not be dented, thus preventing the waste of any of the force of the collision on the missile itself. From nearly 100 experiments he found that ordinary one and a quarter inch glass always broke under a blow from a missile falling thirteen inches, while the tempered glass broke under a fall of from 9 to 12 five feet. A two ounce missile was dropped from different heights, increasing by three inches up to thirteen feet, and the prepared glass withstood these shocks.

A test was then applied of suspending weights. A piece of ordinary glass 2.7 inches wide and .27 inch thick, generally broke under a weight of fifteen or twenty pounds, although one piece bore the weight of thirty-seven pounds, while a similar piece of the prepared glass stood over 100 pounds without breaking. A long series of experiments was then made in glass made for vault lights, and the tempered glass a quarter of an inch thick was found to be superior to a piece of ordinary commercial glass one inch and a half thick. The weights were so applied as to bring the test on a knife-blade balance or a mathematical line. A piece of ordinary glass broke under fifty-four pounds, while a similar piece of the tempered only broke at a pressure of 155 pounds. When the weight was distributed over a width of 2½ or three inches ordinary glass broke with from fifty to sixty pounds, while the tempered stood a test of 210 pounds, and, in one instance, the weight was piled on until the support of the platform on which the experiment was being conducted gave way, and the platform broke down, while the glass remained unbroken.

The strength of the glass was not, however, its most wonderful characteristic. Its resistance to heat was also marvelous. The temperature of different ordinary flames was first determined by means of pyrometers constructed for the purpose, and was found to be from 300° to 2,000°, according to the kind of flame. Two thousand degrees of heat was then directed on the centre of a plate of prepared glass, one eighteen inches square, until at the point of contact with the flame the glass became red hot. The hand could not then be borne within three inches of the red hot portion of the glass, yet the glass could be comfortably handled if grasped four inches from the red hot part. The first plate was a poor one, and broke after being subjected to this heat for three minutes. The others were not broken by it. It was found that the glass could be safely cooled 100° at a time, but cooling it more rapidly broke it. Ordinary glass stood such tests as these only eight seconds. The application of this was that if a fire was started in a room with windows of this glass, the frame-work of the windows would burn out and allow the glass to fall before a draft would be created. Lamp-shades were then tested by using kerosene lamps with a combination of Bunsen burners, which threw a blue flame, (showing that the carbon was all consumed, making the heat intense,) along the whole length of the tube and six or eight inches beyond it. All kinds of lamp-chimneys known had been tried by this test, and none were found that could withstand it. The tempered chimneys were then submitted to the test for half an hour and then cooled, and again tried for half an hour. The consequence was that the lime glass was somewhat discolored but not cracked. The lead glass was blackened but not broken, and when cooled, was thrown about the floor without injury. Photographs had been taken on this glass, and the glass found to be unaffected. The glass had also been polished like plate glass. This had been found to be difficult, owing to its elasticity, but the prepared glass takes a more brilliant polish than the ordinary, and does not lose its strength. Etchings were made on specimens of the glass, and the finest designs were reproduced by means of the sand blast, without injury to the strength of the material. Other tests were applied. Water was boiled in a vessel of this glass. The water boiled out and the vessel remained uninjured. The temperature of the vessel was then raised to 150° or 160° and cold water was poured in with the expectation that it would crack the glass. But the water began immediately to boil, and the glass was unhurt. The temperature was then raised to 300°, and cold water cracked it. This was hardly to be wondered at, as a brass or copper vessel submitted to the same test would be damaged.

"These," said the lecturer, "are the tests. This glass is, to my mind, the best non-conductor of heat there is. Among the uses proposed for it are carriage lights and head-lights for locomotives. One enthusiast had even proposed to make wagon wheels of it."

In reply to questions by members of the academy, Prof. Egleston then said that the optical properties of the glass had been studied, but not satisfactorily, as the glass now made was of poor texture for that purpose. M. La Bastie having thus far only been able to supply the demand for specimens needed for experiments. Several persons had stolen specimens, and had afterward preferred the claim that they had hardened the glass themselves, but the imposture had been discovered. One man, however, had come to the speaker, who presented a number of specimens of glass similarly tempered, and had made the same claim, and the Professor said he was satisfied of his truthfulness.

ELECTIONS IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

The annual election for officers and managers of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday. There were three tickets in the field, but the regular ticket was successful. The gentlemen elected are:

Benjamin W. Floyd, President; Charles Spear, Vice-President; William H. Phillips, Treasurer; Managers—L. J. N. Stark, A. S. Spaulding, Edward Hincken, E. R. Livermore, Harvey E. Hicks, James McGee, Wilbur F. Martin, James D. Wynkoop, Forrest H. Parker, E. W. Mascord, S. S. Carll John A. Amelung; Inspectors of Election—Edward B. Pearsall, F. H. Allen, J. Leduc, A. H. Simons, Edward Jewell.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Mining Company was held at No. 71 Broadway yesterday. The following officers were elected:

President, James S. Mackie; Directors, Warren Delano, F. H. Wolcott, Henry A. Mott, F. H. Delano, James Roosevelt, and Lloyd Aspinwall.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, held at No. 58 Wall street yesterday afternoon, the following Board of Directors was elected:

Richard J. Thorne, James E. Cooley, John P. Nesmith, Henry Rowland, Gardner A. Sage, Harvey Weed, Robert Robertson, Nathaniel Briggs, Henry G. De Forest, George P. Pollen, Abraham B. Embury, Gilbert M. Speir, Alexander M. Bruen, Francis Speir, John A. Weeks, W. G. Wood, M. D., John Miller, Stephen Wray, Edward P. Carpenter, Israel B. Brice, William H. Purdy.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway Company held yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, the following Directors were elected:

Charles J. Pusey, L. T. Guthrie, A. W. Humphreys, C. R. Griggs, James R. Macbeth, Edward R. Wiswell, Job H. Jackson, W. P. Stanton, John Q. Hoyt, Walter J. Smith, Edward W. Serrell, John H. Harris, and N. Morris Halsted.

Officers—President, Charles J. Pusey; Vice President, John Q. Hoyt; Treasurer, A. W. Humphreys: Secretary, James R. Macbeth.

The annual election of the Cotton Exchange for officers and managers was held yesterday, with the following result:

President, Henry Heutz; Vice President, James F. Harman; Treasurer, Walter F. Miller; Managers, William Campbell, Emanuel Lehman, Theodore Fachiri, Thomas Scott, D. G. Watts, George Blagden, James A. Beall, S. D. Harrison, Arthur B. Graves, John H. Hollis, Charles Walsh, Jr., Robert Tannahill, George Copeland, William Woodward, Jr., R. M. Bruce.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 7.—Archibald Rogers was found guilty of the willful murder of Linus Sealy on Saturday. He will be sentenced to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. James H. Blunvelt was yesterday elected Brigadier General of the Seventh Brigade.

A handsome iron railing is in process of construction around the Normal College building.

The annual reception of the graduating class of Grammar-school No. 35 will take place at the Academy of Music this evening at 8 o'clock.

Francis Donohue, a seaman on the schooner Cyrus Frost, at Pier No. 18 East River, was severely injured yesterday by a topmast falling on his head.

Ernest Wolfran, who took Paris green at his residence, No. 15 Waverley place, on Sunday evening, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

A meeting of the Board of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association will be held today at 3 P. M., at No. 110 Pearl street.

The annual festival of the Sixty-first Street M. E. Church will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the church building.

The Committee on School Ship, of the Board of Education, will visit the St. Mary's to-morrow, with several invited guests.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday were as follows: Steam-ship Adriatic, 514; steam-ship Spain, 509; total, 1,023.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday, but nothing was done beyond the transaction of the usual routine business.

An afternoon and evening picnic will be given by the Washington Guards, Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, on Thursday next at Washington Park, at the foot of East Sixty-seventh street.

The body of Jeremiah McCarthy, of No. 58 New Chambers street, was found floating in the East River yesterday, off Pier No. 25, and taken to the Morgue.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury May 29, $2,072,402 01; receipts last week, $221,908 31; payments, $353,060 56; amount on hand June 5, $1,811,249 76.

Mayor Wickham still refuses to sign individual warrants for the payment of the members of the Fire Department. All the checks, however, were signed by the Controller several days ago.

Paul O'Neil, aged thirty-six, and living at No. 195 Elizabeth street, fell out of a second-story window of No. 205 East Twelfth street yesterday morning, and sustained serious injuries.

The thirty-second annual Commencement of the Mount Washington College Institute, No. 40 South Washington square, will occur on Thursday evening at Association Hall at 7:45 o'clock.

Patrick Fay, of No. 347 East Thirty-sixth street, was struck on the head by a steam-shaft, while at work in Scofield's planing mills, at No. 661 First avenue, and was severely injured.

Thomas Baine, aged thirty-nine, and living at No. 5 Batavia street, while at work painting at No. 203 Henry street, fell from a ladder and was seriously injured.

Thomas Diton, a seaman on board the steamer Italy, who fell from the funnel to the deck on Wednesday last, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Charles Hallock, the editor of *Forest and Stream*, is Chairman of the New-York State delegation to the convention of the National Sportsmen's Association, which meets at Cleveland, Ohio, to-day.

John Mulry, aged fifty-five, and living at No. 89 Mulberry street, fell from the second to the first story of the new building, corner of Avenue A and Second street, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries.

William Hartell, aged thirty, and living at No. 160 Elizabeth street, was assaulted yesterday morning by a stranger, at the corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, who knocked him down and kicked him about the head and face. The assailant escaped.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of Michael Brown, who was drowned off Pier No. 6, East River, on May 9, by his row-boat being run into by the steam-tug Syracuse. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while a number of workmen were raising a portion of the roof of the Eighth Avenue Railroad depot, in Forty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, the braces gave way, and the roof was thrown into the street. No person was injured.

Custom-house Inspector Alexander McCort seized 375 cigars yesterday on board the bark Chapman, from Cienfuegos, Cuba, and 2,625 cigars on board the bark Idaho, from the same port. The cigars are now in the seizure-room of the Custom-house.

An advertisement in another column announces the disappearance from her home in this City of a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet four inches in height, with black hair and eyes, and wearing a brown dress. She was last seen in Nassau street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 205 Grand street, Thomas F. Geary presiding. After the initiation of some twenty new members, and an address by Col. A. J. H. Duganne, the meeting adjourned.

Patrick Hennessey, aged thirty-nine, and living at No. 2,331 Second avenue, while at work at the Fourth avenue tunnel at One Hundred and Twenty-third street, yesterday morning, was thrown from the wall into the cut by the breaking of the guy-ropes of a derrick. He was severely injured, and taken to his home.

At a meeting of the members of the American Exchange yesterday, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy and regret at the sudden death of a member, Mr. Henry Okie. A committee of five, consisting of Mr. W. Winsor, John A. Smith, Nathaniel D. Hare, Thomas K. Egbert, and A. Vanderbagert, were appointed to attend the funeral.

While August Siegli was loading a four-chambered Sharpe's revolver, yesterday evening, in Carl Schwarz's gunsmith shop, No. 126 Greenwich street, the weapon was accidentally discharged and the ball entered Schwarz's left side, inflicting a fatal wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Siegli was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

An extensive collection of strictly American paintings will be sold on Thursday and Friday next, at Schenck's Gallery, No. 60 Libery street. The collection includes pictures by Leurze, F. E. Church, Durand, James M. Hart, the Moran brothers, Cropsey, Bristol, and over 100 others, from the late exhibition of the Academy of Design and from the artists' studios.

A special meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held at their head-quarters, No. 12 University place, for the purpose of filling a vacancy on the General Committee, caused by the death of the late Myron W. Buell. Dr. J. H. Dorn was chosen Chairman, and, a ballot being taken, Andrew Kinnis was elected to the vacancy caused by Mr. Buell's death.

Yesterday being the first Monday of the month, the meeting of the Methodist Preachers was devoted to devotional exercises and brief experience addresses. Rev. Mr. Parkerson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in an address on the work in that region, alluded to the lack of sympathy on the part of the Northern brethren for the ministers preaching to the white and colored people of the Southern States.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Neurological Society last evening, Dr. William A. Hammond presiding, Dr. Alexander Murray read a paper on the medical uses of electricity. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper Dr. King Wylie, Dr. C. M. Desvernine, of the Charity Hospital; Dr. M. F. Miller, and Dr. Kitchen, chief of the Blackwell's Island staff, were elected members of the society.

There are three cases of crape, two cases of Malines, and three cases of plush, belonging to the firm of Schuloff & Co., now in the seizure-room of the Custom House. They will all be appraised to-day by the proper officers, assisted by experts from the mercantile houses, who will be asked to attend. The report of the reappraisement of the bonded goods of this firm has not yet been handed to the Collector, but it is expected to be ready today.

During a quarrel yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M., between Thomas Sprott and his wife, Martha, Sprott pushed his wife out of the second-story window of their residence, No. 857 First avenue. She was severely injured. Sprott said that his wife was insane, and had fallen out; but on the true state of the case being ascertained at Bellevue Hospital, where the injured woman was taken, he was at once arrested, and locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station.

About 400 men, boys, and girls employed by Messrs. Stratton & Storm, cigar-makers, at No. 138½ Water street, had their salary reduced on the first of the year from $4 50 to $4 per 1,000 cigars. Last week a meeting was held, and the employes demanded an increase of $1 to $2 per 1,000. The demand having been refused, yesterday about 150 of the men struck and refused to work for their present pay, notwithstanding the fact that the senior member of the firm states that it is impossible to allow an increase.

The Captain of the steam-ship Italy, of the National Line, which arrived at this port on Thursday night, complained to the Pilot Commissioners that on the night of his arrival his vessel had run into a buoy that was out of place. He said that when he had the channel lights in range the sailor on the lookout on the forecastle reported that there was a buoy in the way, and before the vessel could be stopped it ran into the buoy, and dragged it from its anchorage, carrying away about thirty fathoms of the chain cable with the vessel.

The Bataillon des Gardes Lafayette, a French rifle corps, celebrated its third anniversary by a festival at Hamilton Park yesterday. It attracted a numerous attendance of French residents. In the morning the batallion had a parade, which was formed at its head-quarters in Jefferson Market, and in the afternoon, at the park, engaged in rifle practice, at the close of which about forty prizes were distributed to the winners. The festivities at the park were wound up by a Summer night's festival and a ball.

Richard Butler was brought before Justice Smith at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, Mr. George Brummer, of No. 86 Elizabeth street, stated that on Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, while walking through Allen street, near Broome street, he was attacked and knocked down by the prisoner and then robbed of his watch and chain. Officers Graffan and Reilly, of the Tenth Precinct, hearing Mr. Brummer's cries for help, gave chase and captured Butler after a long run. Judge Smith held him in $1,500 bail to answer.

The steamer William Cook will continue its Summer trips from the foot of Twenty-fourth street and North River during the season. On Sundays, starting at 10 A. M., the trips will be to the Lower Bay and the ocean; on Mondays, excepting July 5, starting at 9 A. M., up the Hudson to Iona Island; on Wednesdays, excepting June 16, starting at 9:30 A. M., to Long Branch, by way of Sandy Hook, and on Saturdays, excepting June 19, starting at 1 P. M., the steamer will make the tour of Long Island Sound. Music will be furnished on each trip by Downing's Ninth Regiment Band.

A small bag, containing about twenty pounds of new Texas flour, was sold by auction for $40 to Mr. Charles Spear, in the Produce Exchange, yesterday, for the benefit of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. The flour was made from wheat grown by Mr. William Kinabrough, two and a half miles from the City of Dallas, Texas, and ground by Messrs. J. H. Cochran & Co., of Dallas. It was sent by Messrs. Schneider & Davis, of Dallas, to Messrs. Edward M. Wright & Co., of this City, commission merchants, No. 39 Broad street, to be sold for the benefit of some New-York charity, to be designated by the consignees.

BROOKLYN.

The June Term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday by Judge Pratt, who delivered the usual statutory charge to the Grand Jury.

Internal Revenue Collector Freeland reports that the receipts for revenue at his office during the month of May amounted to $345,651 80, as against $300,100 42 for the corresponding month of last year.

There are fourteen members of the Board of Education to be appointed this month by Mayor Hunter. The Mayor has thus far given no intimation of the nominations he will make.

On motion of Alderman Trowbridge yesterday the Common Council appropriated $50 to decorate and illuminate the City Hall on the 17th instant, in honor of the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mayor Hunter recently vetoed a resolution passed by the Aldermen, which provided for the paving of the triangle at Lafayette avenue and Fulton street. Yesterday the Aldermen passed the resolution over the Mayor's veto.

Nelson McGee, of No. 158 Fulton street, was found by a Police officer wandering about the streets on Sunday night with no other clothing than a shirt. He was suffering from a temporary derangement of the mind, and was arrested. In the cell he attempted to hang himself, but was fortunately discovered in time.

At the regular monthly Conference of the Baptist ministers held yesterday in the vestry of the Pierrepont Street Church the principal subject of discussion was the object of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches. Rev. Christopher Rhodes presided and about a dozen clergymen were present.

Andrus Monfort, a farmer of New-Utrecht, has commenced suit for defamation of character, in which he lays his damages at $10,000, against Supervisor Gubner of the same place. Gubner had Monfort arrested and locked up in jail, after writing him a letter threatening to burn his barns, but when the case came before Justice Church the parties shook hands and it was dismissed. The su